I am an old sailor,
the son of a sailor,
the son of a Pearl Harbor Survivor.

What happened on December 7, 1941
At Pearl Harbor Naval Station
was wrong

They tried to kill my old man for sheer political expediency. Because FDR wanted war with Germany and Congress was reluctant.

He let the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
With NO warning
(FDR & Washington DC had warning)

The plan went wrong
The only thing they could do was
Go all in

Turned out
It was VERY profitable for the
Military Industrial Complex

Americans paid 3.5 trillion in WWII
And 36 Trillion afterwards
And we keep paying

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DEDICATION

100,000 AMERICANS DIED IN THE PACIFIC IN WWII

I HAVE PAID RESPECTS TO AND WALKED NEAR THEIR GRAVES

IN NATIONAL CEMETERY'S AT PUNCHBOWL ON OAHU, POINT LOMA IN SAN DIEGO, HOUSTON, AND ARLINGTON

TOO DAMN MANY LITTLE WHITE PIECES OF MARBLE TO COUNT

2 MILLION JAPANESE DIED

MILLIONS OF CHINESE, MALAYSIANS, FILIPINOS, AND MANY OTHERS

MAY YOU ALL REST IN PEACE

AND HAVE

FAIR WINDS AND FOLLOWING SEAS

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Dear American people

I wish to report that you have been duped out of over $36,000,000,000,000 dollars…

And it keeps going on…

November 26, 1941 (GMT 1:35 PM; DC Time: 9:35 AM)

This is the date/time that the American president is convinced by Churchill to preform high treason and let Pearl Harbor get bombed with no fore warning.

Book Source: interrogations of HEINRICH MUELLER the head of the Gestapo, in 1948 – listening to a secure conversation between FDR and Churchill on a A-3 Scrambler system

> The Brits broke the new Imperial Japanese Navy codes and learned Pearl Harbor was going to be bombed on December 7, 1941, via break of Imperial Japanese Navy code by British Far East Intel.
>
> Churchill tells FDR of the attack and also - after some resistance by FDR - convinces the President to play it his way: just let it happen, manufacture an "infamy", get Congress to declare War on Japan.
>
> Roosevelt, having failed to front-door American entry into the conflict via his Atlantic provocations during the spring and summer of 1941, finally agrees to do it via back-door High Treason.

FYI- On November 26, 1941 the Nazi's were attempting to encircle Moscow.

It did not look good for Stalin or Churchill

An NSA web page conveniently verifies the A-3 Scrambler was hacked by the Nazis in fall 1941.

https://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sigsaly-story/

Washington, D.C., 1941: The morning of December 7 found General George Marshall, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, facing a difficult decision. American codebreakers had deciphered Japanese diplomatic traffic that indicated Japan had given up on a political solution to its problems with the United States. This meant that the prospect of war with that nation was now a distinct possibility. With this critical information in mind, Marshall was determined that a general warning to his Pacific commands, including Hawaii, was in order; however, the quickest way to relay this potentially vital and classified information was by secure phone. At the time, the only available secure communications technology was the A-3 Scrambler system operated in New York by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. Although the device was considered state of the art, it was based on 1920s technology and many, including Marshall, were concerned that it was not secure. Marshall's suspicions were more than on the mark. Unbeknownst to him at the time, in the fall of 1941, The Deutsche Reichspost, the German organization tasked with handling telephone and telegraph traffic, had broken the A-3. Through the use of an intercept site located in a former youth hostel on the Dutch coast, the Third Reich had become adept at intercepting and breaking A-3 calls between President Franklin Roosevelt and other prominent political and military leaders, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Fearful that his warnings could fall into Japanese hands, Marshall declined to use the A-3 and decided to send the fateful message to Hawaii by coded radiotelegraph. *It arrived after the attack had concluded.*

From: Pearl Harbor Attack Hearings: Pt. 12 (Joint Committee Exhibits 1 Through 6), pp. 345-46.

Item V

Disposition of the U. S. Pacific Fleet at 8 a. m. on 7 Dec. 1941

USS ENTERPRISE CV-6 21-11N, 161-00W

Remarks

This group of ships was designated Task Force Eight. Location was about 200 miles West of Pearl Harbor returning from Wake Island.

FYI

This is almost exactly 3 degrees west of Pearl, about 180.6 nautical miles

On Leaving the Wake area, Admiral Halsey ordered his Operations Commander, to sink anything they saw.

In which case their planes were surely armed and ready to launch and some of them could have been overhead Pearl in an hour

A few arrived but were not fighters

(A strike force was not launched till 5PM)

Why Not?

The attack went on for 2 hours.

Pearl Harbor was the craziest and ballsiest caper ever pulled, and it worked out for the perpetrators and is still being covered up. What I found is basically nothing, which scares the piss out of me. I was going to take more time writing, like two or three months. But I've encountered a dozen things in the last few weeks that I do not understand, that has NEVER happened before. 1 maybe 2 things, sure. But a dozen? You see, I see data harmony everywhere but in a broken system or a busted database. Separately these things I saw mean nothing. Together they add up to a global conspiracy.

Why? The same reason anyone steals. Money and power. The bad thing is they realized they had a great cash cow and been milking it since. To save the world from Nazi's we went 3.5 trillion in debt (today's dollars) and 36 trillion since then (just money spent on the military). An average of 650 billion a year for the last 20 years. It almost always increased every year since 1945.

Yeah, $36,000,000,000,000. In the last 80 years for every dollar the treasury took it, congress stole half of it and gave it to their friends. 72 trillion was not enough, they had to put us in debt another 15 trillion. Yes, I used the White Houses' own figures.

Eisenhower warned us in 1961. No one listened.

Either Americans are all paranoid or stupid. Someone is making a lot of money on us.

No one would ever LIE for money, would they? Especially our honest politicians who are a waste of good oxygen.

After years of using the same code system, the Japanese Navy (at Yamamoto's command) changed their coding system at the end of 1940, it took the Americans until 1942 (I believe it was far earlier) before we broke it and could listen in again.

The Brits in the Far East listened in to the Japanese communications and had solved the new Japanese Naval codes in mid-1941, they KNEW the Japanese were going to hit Pearl on December 7, 1941. It has been 80 years and this information is still CLASSIFIED.

The intelligence community of the US and Briton knew very well what was happening. They knew what would happen to them if they talked and after the carnage of December 7, 1941, they didn't want too. They were ashamed and had failed America. Instead of being good sailors, they were now traitors and unfit to wear a uniform. They kept silent. Plus, FDR would have had them shot.

Using an A-3 Scrambler system FDR ordered the top American commanders on the ground and at sea in Hawaii (Admiral Kimmel and Gen Short) and the Philippines (MacArthur) to stand down all radars, park the planes, and let it happen, regardless of casualties. He likely talked to the carrier commanders, Halsey and

The British officers in the Singapore AOR were told of the plan, that it was necessary to get America into the war against the Germans. Not all agreed but obeyed. This knowledge was classified at Top $ecret, so no one who had firsthand knowledge COULD talk about it.

Quoting Cicero's reply to his malefactors,

"If the office will not bring me honor, I will bring honor to the office,"
Koehler quipped,

"Rome was very badly in need of a garbage collector. Cicero became the most efficient garbage collector that Rome had ever known, and as a result Cicero was made consul and his fame has descended down through the generations.

Hugo William Koehler
Navy Lieutenant, 1918
New London Conn
Working for Navy Lieutenant Harold Vanderbilt, a relative of Anderson Cooper

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is a coverup lasting just a few months shy of 80 years

This book is dedicated to all those who have tried so hard to prevent the truth from coming out

My dad was on the USS MARYLAND during the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Along with my Uncle's Shortie and Melton.

They were stuck import for over a year as the USS OKLAHOMA was outboard of them and had capsized in 12 minutes right next to them (and blocked them in) She took 429 sailors with her.

24 hours a day they heard the tapping of dogging wrenches on the steel hull from the inside as survivors begged to be rescued. Precious few were, they tapped past Christmas

I hate the politicians who would not let Pearl Harbor be warned of the impending attack.

Imagine the nightmares the sailors (my dad too) on the USS MARYLAND had for years, as they had to sleep right next to those poor guys. I can almost hear them myself.

Now I understand my father's hatred for the Japanese,

it blazed hotter than the sun

CHAPTER 1
80 SEN

His father and two older brothers fought on the losing side during the Boshin War of 1868-1877 when Shoguns fought against heeding to imperial rule (which was adopting technology over the old feudal system the samurai supported). Afterward, the samurai system was outlawed and overnight his father (and the region) became poor. In 1884 Isoroku Takano was born in the old seafaring town of Nagaoka on the shores of the Sea of Japan, northwest over the mountains from Tokyo, the fourth son of Sadayoski Takano who was 56 at the time. He gave his son the name Isoroku which means the number 56 in Japanese, his age at the time of Isoroku Takano's birth.

It is rather confusing but Isoroku Takano was adopted in 1916 by the Yamamoto family in Nagaoka (they needed a heir), their ancestor Yoshimichi Yamamoto (a samurai) had been a senior commander from Nagaoka in the Boshin War and was killed in battle in 1868. When they adopted him, Isoroku Takano became Isoroku Yamamoto. Americans know him as Marshall Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the architect of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

His father had hopes for Isoroku and spent many hours training his son in the ways of samurai and such things as duty, honor, and Bushido -- the way of the warrior. The young boy absorbed these concepts like a dry sponge dropped into water. They would guide him through some difficult years ahead.

The winter of 1890 was a bad year for influenza, like the coronavirus of 2020 up to 4% of the infected died. Isoroku was 6 when this virus hit him hard, and he became a weak and sickly child; in later years to overcome this handicap he took gymnastics

to strengthen his body, becoming an extremely fit and adapt gymnast; in his naval career, he would sometimes balance one-handed on the rail of warships he served on, and later commanded, then commanded them all.

In his middle school, he met an American Christian missionary named Newall who taught English who gave him a bible that he read for many years. Isoroku would often go to Newall's home for coffee to practice his English. He did not become Christian, rather he wanted to learn English and understand western thoughts and ways.

His high school was unique in Japan that it did not use school uniforms and firmly endorsed both individualism and working together to get tasks completed, this helped him develop the self-confidence to strive hard, work with others, and the mental tools and stamina to succeed in whatever endeavor he set for himself.

Isoroku was a serious reader in both Japanese and English, this combined with sharp memory made him a highly competitive and inquisitive student.

> FYI -- After 1926 when Carl Sandburg's two-volume "The Prairie Years" (a biography of Abraham Lincoln) was published, it became a favorite of Isoroku's and recommended it to anyone wanting to learn about Americans.

As a fourth child, Isoroku could expect little help from his poor father and studied hard in school to further himself. At 16, he took the entrance exam to the Japanese Naval Academy in Sasebo, on a small island across the bay from Hiroshima. He placed number two in Japan and was accepted, in 1901 Isoroku

was the only cadet in the Academy who both had an English bible and did not drink or smoke. To support his classmates, he donated to the sake and party fund but partook little of it. This gained him both dignity and respect, a double bonus. In later years he would use beer and sake as prizes to subordinates for jobs well done and competitions among HIS sailors.

Graduating 7th in a class of 200In November 1904, Ensign Isoroku's baptism of fire came early the next year while assigned as a gunnery officer on the Imperial Navy cruiser Nisshan, in the battle of Tsu-Shima between Japan and Russa. He was grievously wounded in an explosion just below his gunnery station, losing a fist-sized chunk of his thigh and two fingers. He put a tourniquet on his hand and stayed at his station until the battle was over, by then his trousers were filled with his own blood.

This is where Yamamoto got his nickname "80 Sen". He did not drink nor smoke but did enjoy spending his off time with geishas. When he went to Shinjuku (a wilder part of Tokyo where foreigners like to go today) to relax, the manicurist geisha girls liked to joke around with him. A manicure cost 1 yen (.0094 of a USD), but he had only eight fingers, so they called him 80 Sen. 80 Sen is a number, 80/100's of a yen. One can almost hear the beautiful geishas of Shinjuku laughing as 80 Sen got a manicure.

Yamamoto's first name is number 56 in Japanese, which makes it funnier.

When WWI ended, the Japanese realized that Americas' entry into the war was instrumental to Germany's eventual defeat. Definitely a country they should know more about and they sent their most intelligent officers to the states for more education; Yamamoto was one of those, leaving his wife in Japan he went to Harvard from 1919 to 1921 and intently studied

English, American women, and a game new to him called poker. Isoroku took to poker like a fish to water. Poker requires intelligence, knowledge, discipline, and a great poker face. Yamamoto had these qualities and quickly became a near-professional player. His winning would pay for his sightseeing tours around the states during breaks in class.

Isoroku had finally found a way to dominate an opponent without blowing them out of the water.

A few years later while stationed in Washington DC he played a lot of poker with Navy officers and Isoroku developed contempt for these players, calling them bridge players and golfers. Interestingly he had respect for the Navy enlisted who took the game more seriously than officers.

For many years Yamamoto fought against those who wanted to war with the United States. He actually had a bounty on his head for a long time for these beliefs. It is one of the reasons he spent most of the 1920s either in the United States or at sea on his own command, his superiors were saving his life.

Isoroku knew the vastness of America compared to Japan and was afraid of what we could be. He did not call us a sleeping dragon for no reason.

A man of war, he believed in peace. But duty calls. Assassinated, by us.

My search

As a personal challenge, I wanted to find the worst politician of all time. Trump would surely be a shoo-in. But no, not even second. The worst is FDR, a Democrat who died in office 4

months into his 4th term. In American politics, lies make the man; for self-protection they weave a storm of indirection around themselves. FDR almost never wrote anything down and was a master at lying. Trump is a kindergartener compared to him.

I did manage to study the two worst politicians of all time and have been regretting the decision since. This selection requires throwing history books about WWII into a gas-powered woodchipper. Better to burn them all and start over. Lies.

In August 1941 Churchill and FDR met for a meeting on board the ill-fated HMS PRINCE OF WALES (sunk 5 months later near Singapore). The meeting lasted 5 days and only The Atlantic Charter came out of the meeting.

Atlantic Charter

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see

sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measure which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

The Atlantic Charter is a noble document but full of tripe, certainly nothing that I would risk sailing the North Atlantic in August 1941. If one looks at the picture 80-G-26851 downloadable from navy.mil you can see the CNO and General Marshall, the head of the army. Certainly, didn't need them to write the Atlantic Charter. Not when Nazi U-boats were prowling the seas. Certainly not worth risking the lives of both the President of the United States and Prime Minister of Britain. No, the Atlantic Charter was a cover story and not a fantastic one at that.

So, what did Churchill and FDR talk about on the high seas in the summer of 1941?

It's simple

Russia & Hitler & Operation Barbarossa and Japan

Two months before on June 22, 1941, the Germans invaded Russia with 2 million men. Exactly like the Americans would be on December 7, Stalin was caught by surprise; through multiple sources from both the east and west had warned him of the impending invasion. At the border, they heard the German mechanics tuning the tank engines for weeks. Stalin became angry at being warned so many times, so people stopped trying, it was not healthy to make Joseph Stalin angry. He liked signing death warrants.

Churchill and FDR were crying like babies with wet diapers and terrified of a single front war with Germany. They believed if

Germany fought Russia into submission, it would turn around and concentrate on grinding Britain into dust; which is exactly what Hitler would have done if December 1941 did not bring such bad blizzards followed by temperatures so cold (-38F) that engines would not start.

But all that came later and in the summer of 1941 Hitler's tanks were 9/10s the way to Moscow (only a couple of hundred miles left), the two leaders of the free world didn't know the stupid Nazis FORGOT to take winter gear to Russia. Not even winter boots.

Russia on the other hand would not be able to field a force capable of stopping the tanks until the middle of December.

Congress stood in the way as they would not declare war on Germany and Hitler was careful to do nothing to change that.

This is where Japan comes in, she would become the world's biggest patsy and take the fall for America's entry into WWII; it would cost her millions of lives, and much, much, worse to the Japanese, she would lose her dignity.

Churchill and FDR came up with a plan, give the Japanese a dream package of intelligence for all the Allied bases in the Pacific. They likely picked someone they knew and trusted them. Admiral Yamamoto was the likely choice, with a copy to Lieutenant Colonel Masanobu Tsuji, one of the main planners of Japan's land war in southeast Asia. Admiral Yamamoto had spent many years in America and was selected to be part of the 1930 Naval Conference in London. He knew and had worked with both FDR and Churchill.

Isoroku would be a perfect patsy, its why FDR had him shot down and killed April 18, 1943, to cover his own ass. Then MacArthur did more cleanup after the war.

At the end of WWII Lieutenant Colonel Masanobu Tsuji somehow escaped prosecution after the war and became a politician in spite of committing more war crimes than almost all of those hanged combined (except Tojo), he alone escaped. He would disappear in Laos in 1962, likely into a CIA run torture hotel or the result of a drug deal gone bad.

The Plan

- A summit meeting was scheduled between Churchill and FDR on the HMS PRINCE OF WALES where they discussed every aspect of the variety of bases and navy assets in the Pacific: Pearl Harbor, Philippines, Hong Kong, and Singapore; along with the forces in each area, defense plans -- highlighting their shortcoming.
- They also discussed exercises and operational schedules for the Battleships and Carrier groups, plus training and import schedules for the remainder of 1941.
- Discussed various scenarios of Japan's possible expansion into Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, etc.... and allied planned reactions to each incursion.
- Churchill and FDR likely gave (indirectly) the Japanese assurances they did not care what the Japanese did and would not interfere in Asian affairs. Even if they took Singapore and the Philippines.
- Wrap the meeting into notes and give them to someone with a direct channel to the Japanese government.
- Enter Bill. His real name is William Francis Forbes-Sempill, 19th Lord Sempill, AFC, AFRAeS. Yeah, that's why I call him Bill. He has been painted a traitor but is the biggest hero Britons

never learned about. The truth is lost in time (and hidden deep in Royal and MI5/6 safes), but America declaring war on Germany and Japan on December 8, 1941, was a direct result of his actions in 1941.

- Churchill gave the meeting notes to Bill who gave the meeting notes to the Japanese embassy in London.
- MI5 routinely monitored and deciphered the communications of the Japanese embassy and noticed the notes being transmitted to Japan. (I would be interested in the addressees on these communications, as this would answer a lot of questions).

Bill

After doing some research on FDR and his role in the PRE-declaration of war quagmire in WWII, I stumbled across a reference to Bill. Just a super intriguing person, his records were declassified in 2002 by the Brits, not quite sure why. Likely by mistake. Copy-paste will do that to you.

At the beginning of the war, Bill owed a lot of money (nearly a million in today's dollars). At the end of the war, he negotiated to buy a big chunk of a Canadian province, not sure if he succeeded as much of Bill's life is still shrouded in secrecy and likely wrapped tightly in lies, like much of the information in this book.

Bills lost his youngest 18-year-old daughter on May 11, 1941, she died in a Nazi bombing on the last day of the blitz while working in the Royal Volunteer service in a mobile canteen. She was brave and dedicated as most people would run to the bomb shelter during an air raid (I would have). Brave like her dad.

An original multitasker: Bill was a pilot, a double/double agent, a member of both the House of Lords and the Nazi party, at the same time supplying the Japanese with engineering, nautical, and aeronautical information for the building of their Navy and Air forces in the '20s and '30s.

During this period, the Japanese Navy excelled in many if not most nautical and aeronautical aspects: such as torpedoes, aircraft, battleships, and carriers. Far from them spying on Britain and the US, we should have been spying on them (and were). They were the first fleet to fully adopt the airplane for offensive operations, they trained and used the carrier task force long before western fleets thought about it.

They SUNK our battleships and killed our sailors before the holdover battleship admirals in the US realized their 16-inch guns were useless against aircraft. In Japan Yamamoto trained his pilots constantly in flying and landing on a carrier at night, attacking ships with aerial torpedoes, and personally developed the strategic infrastructure and concepts necessary to utilize these new assets in a period when no one else knew what a big flat top ship could do. The fleet preformed underway replenishment, something I thought an American invented, guess we imported this too.

After reading Bill's biography with a jaundiced eye, I realized he must have been a double/double agent against both the Japanese and Nazis. He worked for Churchill, who was his protector, drank with him, and spent over 20 years as an agent prior to WWII assisting and spying for Japan (despite being caught twice by MI5 and never punished). The Japanese liked him so much they stationed an active duty enlisted Japanese Navy guy as his personal butler (who probably was also a spy).

In the week following the attack on Pearl Harbor, MI5 caught him talking to the Japanese embassy several times (likely getting paid). Churchill didn't have him thrown out of the service and jailed, instead, he transferred him; possibly, so he could keep a drinking buddy, especially one that paid for the drinks.

Bill was perfect for the job. He already had gobs of contacts in Japan and was trusted by both Japan and Britain.

In the '30s Stalin implemented collectivization of farms and 10-15 million starved to death while Stalin built up the Soviet industrial sector. At the same time, Britain helped Japan develop its air and ground forces in the hopes of forcing Stalin to keep focused on the Far East. Like most dictators, Stalin was paranoid and henceforth kept a large army in Siberia commanded by General Georgy Zhukov. During the Japanese-Russian war of 1939, Zhukov whipped the Japanese Army so bad they decided not to attempt that again.

When things got bad in Moscow, Stalin promoted General Georgy Zhukov to Marshall General of the Soviet Union (the top general) and Zhukov brought his crack troops to Moscow and kicked some Nazi ass. His winter equipped troops and tanks arrived in November - December 1941 and during the bitter cold of December 1941 and January 1942 were instrumental in successfully turning back the Nazi offensive and capturing hundreds of thousands of prisoners. The Nazis didn't see them coming as they were wearing white uniforms with white painted tanks. Their tanks ran fine in the bitter cold, the Nazi tanks did not.

So yeah, in August 41, FDR and Churchill were terrified Moscow would fall and then Britain

After the August 1941, mid-Atlantic meeting on the ill-fated HMS Prince of Wales (sank December 10, 1941) between FDR and Churchill, MI5 notified Churchill that Bill was transmitting the entire meeting notes of the August 1941 meeting to the Japanese. Churchill said yeah, that's what we said and had Bill transferred to another position. An American caught transmitting the same data to the old Ambassador to Briton (JFK's dad), was sentenced to 5 years in a British prison and got out in 1945 (this

last sentence was on Wikipedia but has been edited out recently). 80 years, and the cover-up continues to this day, its why I am using a virtual private network.

Some distractors of the Attack.

The night of December 7, 1941 was a ¾ moon, a full moon would have been better at night for visibility. An attack on the previous Sunday would have been perfect.

Sunrise was 6:27 am and the attack started at 7:55. If I were planning an attack like this, I would have chosen 6:30 as the time of the attack and came in from the east with the sun at my back.

The radar that picked up the attacking force was supposed to go offline at 07:00, as they only had approval to operate from 04:00 to 07:00, by order of General Short. The truck was late for breakfast that day, so the enlisted operators kept playing with their new radar system. When they saw the planes approaching their warning to LT Kermit Taylor at the Oahu command center was discredited and discarded.

The single reference I have been able to find about schedules for the Battleships in late 1941 was one for the USS NEVADA. It stated that December 7, 1941 was the first time in five months that she and her sister ships were all import at the same time over the weekend.

No schedule or operational data has been declassified to date for the Pacific battleship fleet between January 1941 and December 1941, it appears as if they popped into existence on December 7, 1941.

Wish my father was still alive, I would ask him what the USS MARYLAND did in late 1941.

Come

Let us come together and change both the past and the future

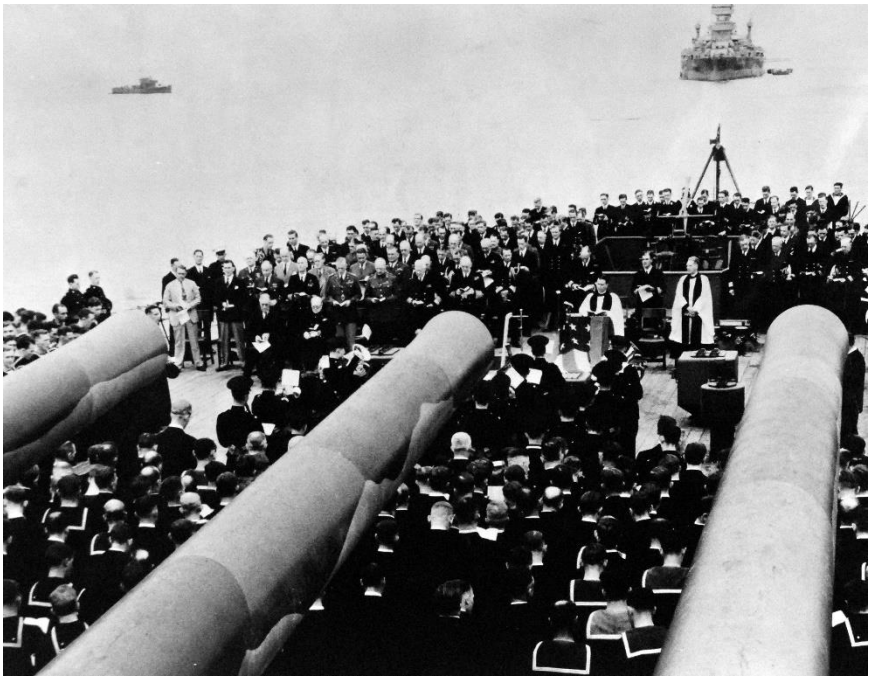


Figure 1 Churchill ordered both the HMS PRINCE OF WALES and the REPULSE out on a suicide mission after Pearl Harbor, 840 died on December 10 1941 after it took one attack by multiple Japanese aircraft to sink them. This was taken during church services on the HMS PRINCE OF WALES in August 1941, FDR and Churchill are between the left and middle gun muzzles. In 5 months, Churchill would order all these men to their deaths for shear political expediency

From: Honolulu (Kita)
To: Tokyo
5 December 1941
(PA-K2)
#252

(1) During Friday morning. the 5th, the three battleships mentioned in my message #239* arrived here. They had been at sea for eight days.

(2) The Lexington and five heavy cruisers left port on the same day.

(3) The following ships were in port on the afternoon of the 5th:

8 battleships.
3 light cruisers.
16 destroyers.
Four ships of the Honolulu class and - - - - - - - - - - were in dock.

JD-1:7280 (D) Navy
Trans. 12-10-41 (2)

*Available. dated 29 November.

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

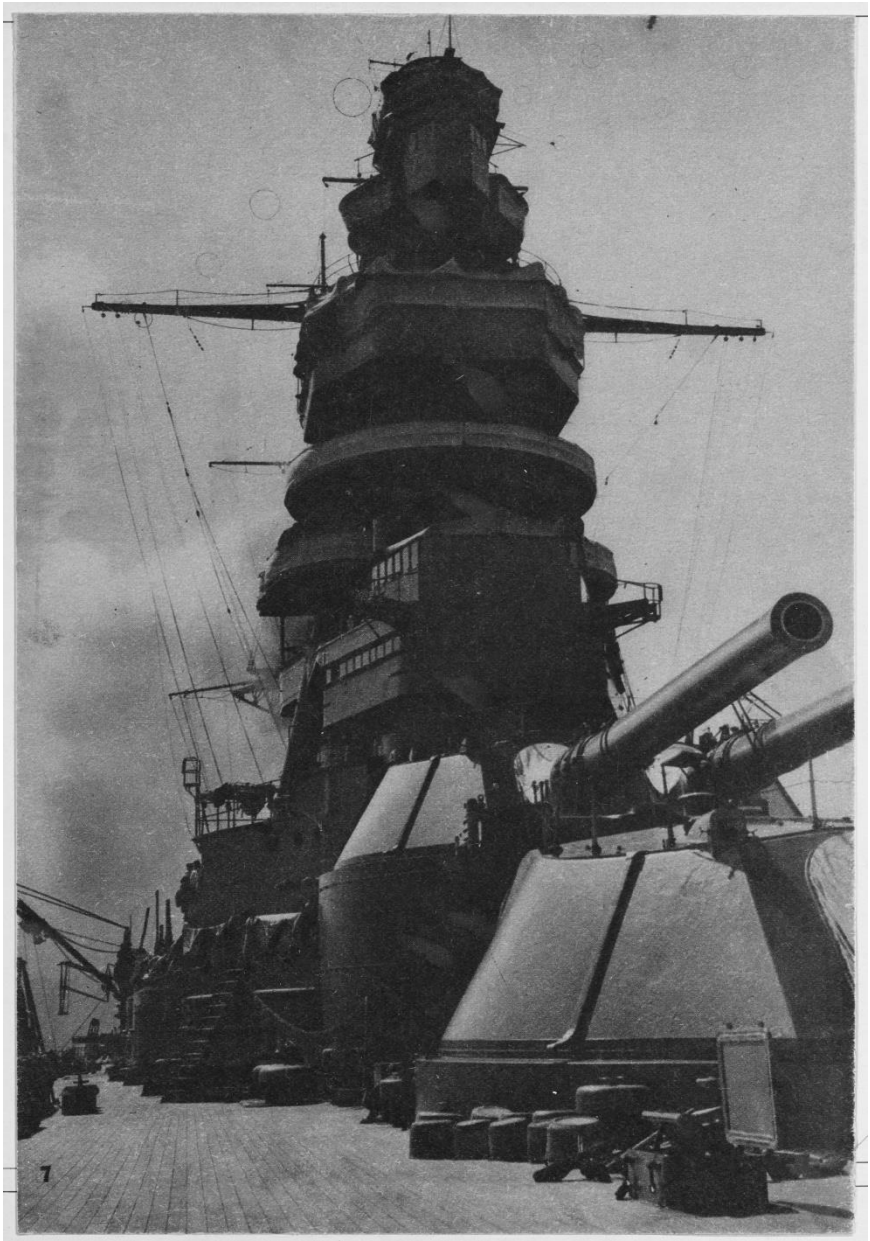


Figure 2 After Yamamoto was assassinated his flagship Battleship NAGATO was used as an antiaircraft platform due to a lack of oil then was towed to Bikini atoll and destroyed by H-bomb blast, it took two.

To die for Emperor and Nation is the highest hope of a military man.

After a brave hard fight the blossoms are scattered on the fighting field.

But if a person wants to take a life instead,

still the fighting man will go to eternity for Emperor and country.

One man's life or death is a matter of no importance.

All that matters is the Empire.

As Confucius said, "They may crush cinnabar, yet they do not take away its color;

one may burn a fragrant herb, yet it will not destroy the scent.;

they may destroy my body, yet they will not take away my will;

Today, as chief of the sea guardians, Of the land of the dawn;

Awed I gaze up

At the rising sun."

Poem by Fleet Marshall Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Nicknamed 80 Sen

On board the Nagato

The Battleship Nagato was sunk in 1946 in operation crossroads at Bikini atoll, it went down hard.

Able – a 5-megaton hydrogen bomb air blast 1,000 yards away had little effect,

Baker - the next blast was an underwater 5-megaton hydrogen bomb blast 770 yards away that did sink it.

Fight to the end.

80 Sen would have been proud of his ship.

CHAPTER 2
I HAVE A LOT IN COMMON WITH 80 SEN

- We were both born the sons of old warriors in their fifties.
- We both spent over a decade in and loved the country of the other.
- We both wore a uniform for decades with pride and honor both for our Country and our Navy.

I know:

- The trek to the train station in Tokyo is quite far, further after midnight, even further in the rain and cold of winter, gets further the older you are. I prefer walking over a taxi, faster than a car in high traffic areas like Yokosuka.
- The approaches on land, sea, rail, and air to Tokyo are all like any main highway on the west coast -- packed. Plan to wait in line everywhere and pay premium prices.
- It is damn cold in Tokyo, and Yokosuka is mostly cold, clammy, and rainy, like god is spitting at you. You dress warm and take an umbrella, unpredictable.
- The smog is thick over Tokyo, saw Fuji one time on a cold clear morning from the top of radio hill stairs in Yokusuka in the early nineties, a couple of times from Atsugi. After 1910 or so, 80 Sen would have routinely seen it. Maybe. Data limited here.
- There are a lot more bars than restaurants in Yokosuka.
- We both had 2 girls and a boy -- grouped closely in ages. My boy is Army and needs glasses, so was his. Barely old enough to wear a uniform, his boy was 18 when he was decapitated on the Atsugi flight line in 1945 by a taxiing fighter plane (who I bet took his own life soon after when he learned who he had killed), mine's in Korea. Girls are great younger, but a pain

when they get older. (I had another son after I left the service, that makes 2 now)

- I saw the world change from analog to digital while serving on active duty (pencils and paper to keyboards and mousses), 80 Sen saw the world change from burning wood and coal and a world of wood, to gas and diesel machines and a world of steel. The 1880 era Tokyo was smoky as hell. It's a plain with mountains north and west (Fuji is that way), 4 rivers, and heavy drainage issues when it rained (they spent 2 billion dollars to fix this with underground tunnels and huge pumps around 2006). After wood was retired and cars/trains and other machines invented the air cleared a bit (Tokyo will always suck for smog unless the wind is right to blow it away). When WWII started worldwide industrial production went on 100% war footing (so did scammers, thieves, hookers, and bartenders): global warming and CO2 increases began, 1941 was the turning point.
- Bean counters cannot count very well, especially in war. In the book Kamikaze based on Japanese records, the USS SOUTHARD DMS-10 is listed as sunk 8 times. Kamikaze's hit them 3 times, but they kept going, doing their duty; a typhoon in 1945 finally sunk them and a lot of its sisters at end of the war, in a shallow bay on the east side of Okinawa.

  DMS-10 broke down in a lagoon, 500 yards (0.46 km) away from a major Jap airfield and my dad watched the pilots drink Sake, climb into their aircraft, and go up and try to hit the ship from straight up. Three times they tried and missed. Each time a dead pilot. They quit trying. Low over the water is the way to do it, but that puts you in range of ships guns a lot longer and terrifying in a mess of heavily armed ships. Imagine 100,000 20mm rounds coming at you at once -- the US Okinawa invasion fleet involved more than 1500 ships, all loaded for bear. The attacks on the SOUTHARD missed with large

explosions did not break the ship's wooden hull. In war leaks and personnel bruises/contusions and other injuries are not important, the old Southard DMS-10, my old man's ship (after they kicked him off the USS MARYLAND in 1942). Mission over health. Join the Navy -- see the world.

Figure 3 Marshall Admiral Yamamoto's state funeral procession, the cherry blossoms are in full view. Saturday, 5 June 1943. His ashes were placed alongside Admiral Togo Heihachiro (hero of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904–1905) in the village cemetery at Tama, near Tokyo, facing the Imperial Palace. At the time they were the only two naval men, exclusive of Imperial princes, honored by state funerals.

- We both flew into Tokyo a lot, him more than me (I have over 120 landings in Tokyo; nice flat runway, American runways are crap). I have been bounced around flying near Tokyo too many times. The upper-level Polar Jetstream makes a sharp left turn over Tokyo. 80 Sen was a flier and would ALWAYS have worn his seat belt. In fact, he had his seat belt on when we found his body still in his seat near the wreckage of his plane. After, we shot it down.

- 80 Sen was 5 feet 3 inches. Must have had a hell of a time in American train stations. I am 5 feet 11 inches never a problem in Japanese train stations except too many people during rush hours; sardines have much more room in those rush hour trains. Lots of perverts groping the women today, weird. American women would rip their nuts off. 80 Sen would let anyone approach him and received gifts and foods (he did not smoke or drink) from everyday folks at every train station that knew he was coming. People loved him.
- We both liked gambling and Yamamoto was a professional at any game he wanted to play. He wanted to quit his job and go to Monaco to gamble for a living. Me, I would starve as a gambler.

Figure 4 The Mutsu, sister to Nagato, destroyed by a magazine explosion import Japan in 1943

In 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy possessed 10 battleships, 10 aircraft carriers, 38 cruisers (heavy and light), 112 destroyers, 65 submarines, and various auxiliary ships.

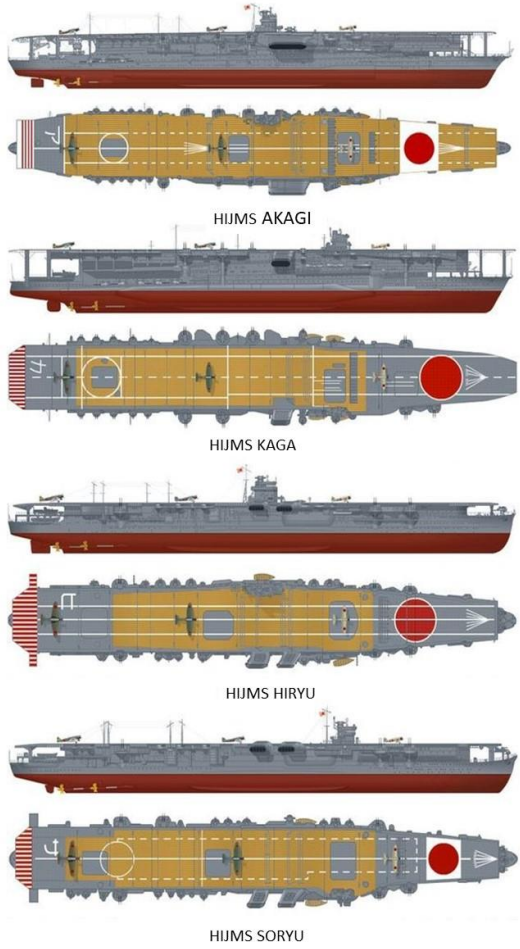


Figure 5 The carrier group that hit Pearl Harbor

The Japanese strike force commanded by Admiral Chuichi Nagumo consisted of 353 aircraft launched from four heavy carriers. These included 40 torpedo planes, 103 level bombers, 131 dive-bombers, and 79 fighters. The attack force consisted of two heavy cruisers, 35 submarines, two light cruisers, nine oilers, two battleships, and 11 destroyers.

Figure 6 The USS WAHOO returning from her third patrol in 1943, she and Mushmouth were lost on her seventh, in the Sakhalin - Hokkaido straits. The broom indicates the oceans were "swept clean". The pennant reads, "Shoot the sunza bitches"

The USS WAHOO was a hunter, she went head to head with 19 warships, playing chicken with them when she had too. Several times shooting and diving under the onrushing now exploding now dying enemy, commanded by Commander (Mushmouth) Dudley Walker Morton USN.

By July 1945, all but one of Japans warships had been sunk in raids by the United States Navy. By the end of the war, the Imperial Japanese Navy had lost 334 warships and 300,386 officers and men.

The Navy was full of officers that strongly leaned to the left, towards peace via treaties. But duty is duty, so they fought and we sank them all, except for the Nagato.

80 Sen was one of them.

The army leaned mostly right and did little better, 700,00 killed.

CHAPTER 3
THE EMEMY

Prime Minister Tojo's acceptance of guilt

It is natural that I should bear entire responsibility for the war,

I am prepared to do so.

Consequently, now that the war has been lost, it is necessary that I be judged so the circumstances of the time can be explained, and peace of the world assured.

Therefore, with respect to my trial,

it is my intention to speak frankly, according to recollection,

"even though the vanquished stands before the victor who has over him the power of life and death, he may be apt to flatter"

I mean to pay considerable attention to this in my statements and to the end say what is true is true and what is false is false.

To shade one's words in flattery to the point of untruthfulness would falsify the trial and do incalculable harm to the nation, and great care must be taken to avoid this.

General Hidiki Tojo

Prime Minister of Japan

Figure 7 Tojo being assisted by medics after he attempted suicide on 11 Sept 1945, he was hung December 23, 1948

The Enemy

The Imperial Japanese Army

I have described some of my interactions with the Japanese people and is inconceivable to me that they did the things they did. Those are not the people I now know. How did this happen? Remember I believe everyone in ANY military who performs illegal acts against civilians or opposing forces should be appropriately punished. Taking orders is never an excuse for brutality.

The Imperial Japanese Army was off the rails since the mid-1930s and totally out of control from the end of 1937. Look at the Rape of Nanking where hundreds of thousands of civilians died in December 1937 to January 1938, yet FDR did nothing in response. The trucks that carried the soldiers in their killing spree burned oil that came from the US. America continued to sell them lead, gasoline, oil, and tons of steel until the middle of 1941. We fed the Japanese war machine until it got big, then killed it and a million civilian Japanese. Yes, we were not standing on solid moral ground.

But business was good.

The main reason for our extreme outrage after December 7, 1941, was that they attacked with no warning. This is total BULL. While it is true that the ships in Pearl Harbor had no warning, Washington DC and FDR certainly knew they were coming. Afterward, outrage turned out to be good for business, so politicians stoked the fires of hate with lots of propaganda and the war went on and on (3.5 trillion worth of outrage in 2020 dollars). Later we nuked cities full of civilians, not once but twice for good measure.

Look at it from the Japanese view, at Guadalcanal the best Army and Navy forces they could put together got whipped by the

Figure 8 War Bond ad WWII

wildest meanest airmen, marines, and sailors they ever faced. These crazy unstoppable Americans started island stepping to Japan and again the best was not good enough to even slow them down. Every place we went the Japanese got slaughtered to nearly the last man.

The Emperor tried to surrender towards the end of the war, but the US would not consider negotiations, that would interfere with the hate and selling war bonds. If we had negotiated in good faith directly with the Emperor, hundreds of thousands of lives could have been spared (just civilians in Okinawa).

Peace is not good for business if that business is death.

On Okinawa when we came to a cave or bunker, in many cases we poured in napalm and threw in dynamite. Shake and bake they called it. Many died this way. Burning people would run out screaming like kittens in pain. We would shoot them.

It was a brutal period, and we are far from alone in our brutality: Hannibal after using a double flanking movement defeated 50,000-80,000 Romans in the battle of Cannes on 2 August 216 BC, they slashed both the arm and leg tendons of thousands of captives and left them face down to die. Many dug holes with their chins and suffocated themselves to avoid being eaten alive by scavengers.

In 1898, we took the Philippines from Spain and learned to fight a war against insurgents in jungles. Interestingly our occupation both started and ended with a battleship exploding import: USS MAINE import Cuba 1898 and the USS ARIZONA import Pearl Harbor 1941.

To Kill and be Killed in the Name of God

Seems to be a hundred-year cycle of Americans killing Muslims, as we have been fighting Muslims for a LONG time. In 1805, 8 Marines and 500 mercenaries marched 520 miles (837 km) from Egypt to Tripoli to depose a troublesome ruler. It succeeded and the deposed brother was put back on the throne.

A hundred years later during the Moro Rebellion 1899-1913 in the southern Philippines, we fought extremists Muslims with a history of killing ANY foreigners. They had these guys called Juramentados who used 2-foot long double-sided wavy steel blades that were razor-sharp to terrifying effect. They would make peace with God: tie tourniquets on all their extremities, pull their blades, and run into our camps at night, killing as many as

they could. Some were shot dozens of times before dying. I am POSITIVE no one slept soundly anywhere near those guys. This is when the Army retired the .38 and started carrying the 1911 .45 ACP. More stopping power for the Juramentados.

In 1902, on the Island of Samar, by some estimates we killed 50,000 civilians. Kill everyone above the age of ten was the order from the General. He likely went to church every Sunday. Samuel Clemens was a notable opponent of this occupation and wrote against it. See Moro crater Massacre. We occupied the Philippines until the Japanese kicked us out.

Let he who has never cast a stone, cast the first one.

Back to the Imperial Japanese Army.

It started in the depths of the depression, like babies learning to walk, with baby steps. They performed a series of minor acts (unauthorized by Tokyo) that were not punished by the west. So, they did more. They eventually realized that western politicians did not care if they killed millions of brown or yellow people. So, they did. This kind of stuff starts by citizens and nations not speaking up.

This neutral response encouraged the right to gain more and more power in Japan, until 1938 when they took total control of the government. The emperor was a rubber stamp at that point. Its why he was not hung. That and 25 million people would have gone crazy on us.

Left and Right

For several decades, the Japanese military and people were torn by a desire for peace and war. The similarity between Japan in the 1920s and 1930s and America in 2020 is mind-boggling. Just like TRUMP today, where technology allowed a small fraction of far right-wingers to take full control of the government, so did the emergence of newspapers and radio allow the right-wingers in the 1920s and 1930s to take control of the civilian governments in both Japan and Germany.

How soon we forget our lessons.

Imagine if right-wing politics of 2020 continues to grow for 20 more years and most of our politicians and officers in our military adopt these views and moderates are forced out. Then we start up concentration camps for illegal immigrants from all the countries south of the border and them damn ANNOYING Canadians. Suppose they went to war with us over these policies or some other imagined slander (the usual reason for wars).

Would it be morally OK for them to start using aerosol bombs (a poor man's nuke) to spread a deadly virus across our cities? Maybe start firebombing our cities? They could also nuke a couple of cities to force us to the bargaining table.

Then we would start throwing nukes around, again.

This is what happened in Japan, except the far-right killed the politicians and military officers that disagreed with them.

After writing this book and discussing many positive aspects of the Japanese people, I still have a hard time defending the Imperial Japanese Army. They displayed a horrid level of brutality. But no more than LT Cally did at My Lai when US Army Charlie Company, 1st platoon, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, and Bravo Company, 4th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment, 11th Brigade, 23rd Americal Infantry Division massacred 500 unarmed civilians on 15 March 1968 in Vietnam (they generally use round numbers like 500 when they have no idea how many died).

My own father was at sea most of the time in the Pacific in WWII and told me of the time his ship's personnel shot Japanese submarine sailors in the water with 30-06 rifles (sailors whose torpedo had missed sinking his ship, 18 hours before). The history book version said they were captured, but no, no room, no time, and no pity. Had that torpedo hit them with 1,000 pounds of TNT, they would have been dead, or left in the water, or been shot by the Japanese. I do not know the answer. Leaving them would have been worse, sharks. In 1945 a submarine sunk the USS INDIANAPOLIS which went down so fast it was unable to send a distress call. No one was coming, but sharks for miles around did hear the ship go down and by 1945 the sharks were well trained; explosions equal food. 300 went down with the ship and 890 faced exposure, dehydration, saltwater poisoning, and shark attacks while stranded in the open ocean. Only 316 survived, from 4 days in the water.

War is truly hell for soldiers and messes with their minds, I do not blame them. The politicians that started the war are to blame. In the event of atrocities done by our own military, I have no problem bringing them to justice, with valid and verifiable

evidence of course. It is the penalties that would vary and go from death to officers to various jail terms for enlisted. As following orders in not EVER a good excuse for preforming illegal acts like killing people unable or unwilling to defend themselves.

Figure 9 The February 26, 1936 incident. The young ones (just showing a small number of the rebels), officers found guilty by court martial were executed for rebellion. Enlisted faced lenient sentences, officers found guilty were shot after a trial

The February 26, 1936 Incident was an attempted coup in Tokyo on 26 February 1936. Organized by a group of young Imperial Japanese Army officers with the goal of purging the government and military leadership of their factional rivals and ideological opponents.

As a part of efforts to quell the coup, Yamamoto pulled the NAGATO into Tokyo Bay and tied up next to the Diet (like our capital dome). She trained her main 16-inch battery at the Diet building. The rebellion ended before NAGATO needed to act.

Although the rebels succeeded in assassinating several leading officials (including two former prime ministers) and in occupying the government center of Tokyo, they failed to assassinate Prime Minister Keisuke Okada or secure control of the Imperial Palace. Their supporters in the army made attempts to capitalize on their actions, but divisions within the military,

combined with Imperial anger at the coup, meant they were unable to achieve a change of government. Facing overwhelming opposition as the army moved against them, the rebels surrendered on 29 February 1936.

Unlike earlier examples of political violence by young officers, this coup attempt had severe consequences. After a series of closed trials, 19 of the uprising's leaders were executed for mutiny and another 40 imprisoned. The radical Kōdō-ha faction lost its influence within the army, the period of "government by assassination" came to a close, and the military increased its control over the government.

"You ask what is our aim?

I can answer in one word:

Victory.

Victory at all costs.

Victory

in spite of all terror.

Victory

however long and hard the road may be.

For without victory there is no survival."

Churchill – 1940

We had no idea how much he meant at ALL COSTS.

CHAPTER 4
YAMAMOTO

Fleet Marshall Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto spent too much time in America and became a bit infatuated with our system and people. He seemed to like being in the US more than he liked being in Tokyo and thus softened his first punch. This may be the reason that he didn't decide on total destruction during the opening salvo of WWII in the Pacific.

You do not win a war by digging in and making fortifications. You win by attacking and killing the other guy. Yamamoto knew this.

Every tool was at his disposal: a huge shipbuilding industry, highly trained personnel, long-range submarines, torpedoes that were both accurate and worked every time. He used his flagship battleship on many occasions to train his pilots and subs on hitting targets (with real but unarmed torpedoes). He could have coordinated with the Nazis to bring America to its knees and didn't (he hated Nazis). Yamamoto KNEW Japan would lose the war due to our vast size and huge industrial base. His public statement that he had awoken a sleeping dragon was in direct reference to this belief.

Was it Bushido (honor and tradition) that prevented Yamamoto from using subs to destroy America's merchant fleet off the coast of California and elsewhere? Or using his battleships to pummel the locks of the Panama Canal? Thus, forcing reinforcements to go around Cape Horn of South America, the tip of Tierra del Fuego.

It would have been easy for him to of placed 15 submarines off each major port on the west coast and hit military and civilian ports and repair facilities with surface and air attacks; this at the same time he hit Pearl Harbor. We would have quickly

been brought to our knees. But in all actuality, we were listening to their communications and a massive blow like I described is something we would not let happen. We would have fought them, and casualties would have been a lot less in combat vessels and more in civilian casualties. We would have had to keep our warships guarding our ports and cities.

As it was, the submarine commanders received orders from Yamamoto to concentrate on warships, not merchants. Had the Japanese Army controlled the submarines, they would have killed everything they saw.

This is one of the reasons we won the war in the Pacific. Honor. Not ours, theirs.

Samurai did not consider random merchants to be honorable targets, now if that same merchant made them angry, they certainly had no issue killing them; or if they wanted to rob them, it was ok too. But not for no reason. Not even in a time of war to block off needed rubber and other materials from reaching factories in the states. At least not for Yamamoto.

From 1941 to 1943 our torpedoes worked poorly; the US Navy refused to entertain the idea that its weapon systems did not work as designed. It was later determined that 2 completely different pieces of critical testing equipment in the production facility was not calibrated correctly. Our subs till 1944 could hit a ship with a torpedo and it would not explode 3 out of 5 times. 7,000 miles (11,265 km) round trips with weapons that did not work, there were some angry submariners in the Pacific in 1942 and 1943.

After signing the Axis pack with Hitler, if Japan and Hitler had coordinated their activities they could have blockaded the coastlines of America and would gradually rob America of its manufacturing ability; and denied its allies of much-needed war

materials from the factories of vast America. It was not only rubber; several dozen minerals were critical and imported for the war effort. Chrome is an example; many battles were fought in hot wet jungle areas -- chrome plating was critical to keeping the weapons working and free of corrosion.

Figure 10 Three star General Hiroo Onoda surrendered in 1974, pride still shows after 16 years of war followed by 29 years of hiding in hot tropical jungles, those are the silk gloves and uniform he was issued. Duty and honor NEVER dies, just you do.

In 1941, the Imperial Japanese Army totaled 1,700,000 soldiers. By 1945, it had grown to 6,000,000 soldiers

Japanese politics in 1936

Figure 11 General Jotaro Watanabe's dead body 26 Feb 1936 at his home in Tokyo

Figure 12 Jotoro Watanabe and his daughter Kazuko Watanabe, in 1984 as a nun she translated for Mother Teresa when the Holy Mother visited Japan (words are not adequate for what I want to say, great dad and a really awesome little girl)

Jotaro Watanabe was a Full General of the Imperial Army and was the Inspector General in charge of Army Training. He was a member of the right wing but had recently supported civilian control of the government (over military control); he was murdered for this belief at home near his bed, his wife and daughter witnessing him being machine gunned and then stabbed with a sword. Kuzuko his daughter would become a nun. Jotaro Watanabe was 61.

Jotaro's daughter Kazuko Watanabe word grow to become a Japanese religious sister, educationist, and writer. Her Christian name was Sister Saint John. She was a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur and served as president of their Notre Dame Seishin University, Okayama Prefecture, from 1963 to 1990. She died on December 30, 2016.

She was born in Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan in 1927. Her father was Jotaro Watanabe, Lieutenant-General of the army and Commander of Asahikawa 7th Division. He was 53 when she was born. She was the youngest of four siblings and the second oldest sister.

In 1936, when she was 9 years old, her father, general and educational commissioner at that time, was killed by young officers of a rebel group in the February 26 Incident. She was traumatized by having to watch as her father was mowed down by 43 bullets the executioners standing 3 feet away (1 meter).

In 1945 she was baptized into the Catholic church.

In 1951 she obtained a bachelor's degree from the University of the Sacred Heart, Tokyo.

In 1956 she joined the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in Hiroshima.

In 1962 she received her PhD (Philosophy) from Boston College. In September, she was appointed professor of Notre Dame Seishin University, Okayama.

In 1977 she was diagnosed with depression.

In 1981 her first book was printed. Since then, she has published 17 books, co-authored one, and translated another.

In 1984 she translated for Mother Teresa when the Holy Mother visited Japan.

In 1990 she was appointed honorary president of Notre Dame Seishin University and the administrative director of Notre Dame Seishin School.

From 1992 to 1996 she was the administrative director of the Japanese Federation of Catholic Schools.

In 1996 she visited the headquarters of the Order of Calcutta.

In 2012 her book Bloom Where You Are Planted (original title in Japanese) became a bestseller and sold more than two million copies.

December 30, 2016, at the age of 89, she died of pancreatic cancer.

"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"

(John 10:10)

(quote on top of pamphlet for the book "Bloom Where You Are Planted"

Bushido

bushi -- warrior, do -- path or way

The path of the warrior -- the code samurai lived and died by. The "way" originates from the samurai moral values, most commonly stressing: duty, sincerity, frugality, loyalty, martial arts mastery, and honor until death.

To money-grubbing Americans, a code like bushido is an example of old ways that should be a very loose guide but can be safely ignored in favor of a quick profit. Why let morality get in the way of desire or money. To them, we are ignorant barbarians.

The code demands blood for infractions by gaijin (foreigners) or non-samurai but does not allow the indiscriminate killing of non-warriors like merchants (unless they pissed them off). This code heavily influenced the conduct of the soon to be powerful Imperial Japanese Navy which would have many officers who were sons of ex-samurai, like 80 Sen.

This code would determine the way the Japanese Navy would fight WWII. If the Imperial Japanese Navy (like every other combatant) been determined to win at any cost (to a great loss of their own morality and against the way of Bushido), we would be speaking Japanese or German today. A blow to Pearl Harbor followed up by invasion forces combined with a full naval blockade by submarine and surface ships of ports on the west coast would have soon brought us to our knees. Especially had they coordinated these activities with the Germans (Yamamoto hated Nazis) . During the first few years, Japanese submarines in the Pacific were under orders to focus on sinking warships. 80 Sen gave that order. After his death, their subs started shooting at everything, but the Imperial Japanese Navy submarine force was

small and had little effect on the course of the war.

Sadly, the Imperial Japanese Army was filled with officers who were not son's of samurai-like 80 Sen and had little to no desire to be moral and no code to live by. The Boshin War of 1868-1869 pitted the ruling shoguns (samurai) against imperial rule. The defeat of the shoguns and the outlawing of samurai ushered in foreign technology. The winning side (imperial army) was fervently anti-samurai and had little regard for a code like Bushido. They embraced modern weapons and expansion began, ten years later in 1879, they invaded Okinawa.

The rise of extremism in Japan is reflected in a few Prime Ministers

IJN - Imperial Japanese Navy IJA – Imperial Japanese Army

Prime Minister	Date Began	Date End	Notes
Keisuke Okada	8 July 1934	9 March 1936	IJN Admiral – wanted a treaty with the US "The Treaty Faction"
Kōki Hirota	9 March 1936	2 February 1937	Career diplomat: following 26 Feb incident, made PM (served 11 months), placated IJA by allowing only active IJA/IJN officers to serve as war ministers (a key reason why the right was able to take over the government), hung 23 December 1948 at age 70 – looks like a scapegoating as the PM at the time of Nanking massacre was Senjūrō Hayashi who died in 1943 Koki was against aggression in China
Senjūrō Hayashi	2 February 1937	4 June1937	Right wing retired IJA Gen died of intracranial hemorrhage January 1943
Fumimaro Konoe	4 June 1937	5 January 1939	Politician wanted a treaty with US, but was unable to get it; on 29 November 1941 he advised emperor not to go to war Nanjing massacre was on

			his watch 9 Dec 37
Kiichirō Hiranuma	5 January 1939	30 August 1939	Politician right winger resigned in protest when Japan signed the Axis pack with Germany and Italy
Nobuyuki Abe	30 August 1939	16 January 1940	A non-aligned IJA Gen. opposed the Axis pack with Germany and Italy. Grandfather of the 2020 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe
Mitsumasa Yonai	16 January 1940	22 July 1940	IJN Admiral opposed the Axis pack with Germany/Italy. Yonai was pro-US and pro-British, forced to resign for moderate views
Fumimaro Konoe second time	22 July 1940	18 October 1941	Key role in removing Tojo as PM in 1944 Advised the emperor in Feb 45 to surrender Suicide December 1945
Hideki Tōjō	18 October 1941	22 July 1944	War Prime Minister IJA Army General He calmly admitted guilt and hung 23 December 1948
Kuniaki Koiso	22 July 1944	7 April 1945	Moderate IJA General, governor of Korea, promoted Korean officials within the administration, promoting Korean business, and more responsive to Koreans. wanted to surrender. Life sentence

Table 1 Japanese PM's and views

The list of Prime Ministers in Table 1 reveals that out of the 9 PM's prior to the end of the war, only 2 were actually big war mongrels. Emperor Hirohito did not want to back the Axis treaty. The biggest force behind the movement towards war came almost entirely from right-wing officers in the Imperial Japanese Army. It did not help that the Fox news equivalent in Japan in 1941 was war-hungry.

Obuyuki Abe (grandfather to the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of 2020) took over as Prime Minister on 30 August 1939 after Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Stalin and marched into Poland to start WWII AND the government of the previous PM collapsed. The last act of the old Navy Minister Yonai was to appoint his friend Admiral Yamamoto as head of the Combined Fleet (comparable to the Navy CNO). This to protect the moderate Yamamoto who likely would be killed by right-wing assassins had he stayed in Yokosuka. He moved to the battleship NAGATO, his home for the rest of his life. Admiral Yamamoto agonized over the decision to take the helm of the Combined Fleet - the third-largest navy in the world. He wanted to go to Monaco and be a gambler (his only vice, right after his favorite geisha girl in each port).

Duty won and the desire to not let a less capable Admiral waste the military and personnel assets Yamamoto had spent years building up and intensely training. One major difference between the Japanese and American Navies would soon bite the Admiral on the ass was his inability to assign officers to duty stations, unable to pick his own chief of staff. Thus, Admiral Nagumo commanded the attacking fleet of carriers at Pearl Harbor, an admiral that Yamamoto thought was going to screw it up. His premonition came to pass when the attacking fleet

withdrew prematurely without launching a third wave on 7 December 1941 against the oil tank farms and naval facilities at Pearl Harbor.

In June 1940 the Germans invaded and captured Western Europe and a month later begin the Blitz of London. This destabilized the cabinet of Nobuyuki Abe, which fell and Prince Fumimaro Konoe became the Prime Minister for the second time. Fumimaro was ineffective and forced to create a rule where only active-duty officers could hold the offices of war ministers for both the Army and Navy.

On July 30, 1940, Hideki Tojo was appointed Army Minister and War Minister in the second Fumimaro Konoe regime. Tojo supported the Tripartite Pact between Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy. As Army Minister, Tojo continued to expand the war with China.

On 18 October 1941, Fumimaro resigned as Prime Minister and Tojo took his place as Prime Minister. He kept his positions as Army Minister and War Minister and assumed the offices of Minister of Commerce and Industry. Tojo became the government.

CHAPTER 5
TOJO

In 1932, the Kwantung Army was the main force responsible for the foundation of Manchukuo, the puppet state of Japan located in Northeast China, and Inner Mongolia. They Army played a controlling role in the political administration of the new state as well as its defense.

In September 1935, Tojo assumed command of the Kenpeitai of the Kwantung Army which was both conventional Military Police and the $ecret Police. His nickname was "Kamisori" (Razor), this REALLY doesn't sound like he was a nice guy to people he did not like.

Figure 13 Figure 15 Major General Tojo, the pied piper who lead the nation of Japan to its doom

In March 1937, he became Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. The Kwantung Army was subordinate to the Imperial General Headquarters located in Tokyo, but its leadership often acted in direct violation of orders from mainland Japan without suffering any consequence. After they acted, the Imperial General Headquarters had little choice but to follow up on their actions with reinforcements and support. The success of the army's campaign in Manchuria meant that insubordination was rewarded rather than punished.

On December 13, 1937, 9 months after Tojo became the Chief Of Staff of the Kwantung Army; it began the 6-week Rape of Nanking where over a quarter-million civilians were killed in the old capital of China. Tojo was hung for this crime and other indiscretions.

One of the Army's ways of making money (the real reason they were in China), was to muscle into the opium trade. During the 30's in areas invaded by the Imperial Japanese Army, they would immediately kill all the opium and morphine dealers and open shops of their own. Japanese were forbidden to enter these shops. This served to dehumanize the local population and create an ongoing cash flow into the coffers of the Japanese army.

On the mainland, they may have been enemies, but that did not stop the Imperial Japanese Army on Taiwan from working directly with Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese warlords of the time. They used their control over vast regions of China to produce opium that they could sell to the Japanese for a profit. Business is business. The Japanese then supplied this opium to their subjects in Manchuria and elsewhere as their empire expanded. They were not alone; Britain did not officially get out of the opium business till 1945.

The warlords of China (with some exceptions) would order farmers to grow poppies and harvest the precursors of opium, morphine, and heroin; and opened their own opium parlors as they had to pay for a war as well and opium is a lucrative cash crop. I am unable to verify but expect many British and American companies participated in this business with the Japanese thru 1945. Why let the war get in the way of profit?

In 1895 Japan invaded and took control of Taiwan, on 21 January 1897 the Japanese government issued the Taiwan Opium Edict; this created the government's monopoly over the trade of opium and restricted the sale of the drug to "proven addicts" with necessary licenses. This resulted in 200,000 licenses.

Opium dens were commonplace throughout Southeast Asia (and the world). These were establishments where opium was both sold and smoked and frequented by locals and foreigners.

Coincidently FDR's ancestors were opium dealers and made hundreds of millions (in today's dollars) that way, they were not alone as many of the large Wall Street trading houses (with trillions in assets) owe their very existence to opium.

CHAPTER 6
FDR

Yes, I was skeptical too, never believing in any conspiracy garbage. But after constructing a timeline of events I became firmly convinced something went on. FDR pulled the carriers out of Pearl beforehand to protect them and left 99 other ships (the entire Pacific fleet he had moved from San Diego in 1940) to take the worst the Japanese could throw at us with NO WARNING GIVEN or even ALLOWED to be given. FDR put his thumb on the Navy and Army to just let it happen.

FDR was a 4-term president, dying 3 months into his fourth term. He had a hostile isolationist congress which is why he was unable to declare war on Germany before the Pearl Harbor attack. Very security conscious he left no written orders that would implicate him, as all of his traitorous acts were commands either in person or on the A-3 scrambler phone to his top commanders in the field.

If you want proof of my allegations against FDR, you will have to have a very high clearance to be able to dig into safes at CincPacFlt in Hawaii, the Pentagon, and the White House.

We were lucky the Nazis were listening to his conversation on November 16, 1941, or that information would be missing; like so much more.

FDR turned traitor far before August 1941; when he and Churchill planned a meeting in the north Atlantic on the HMS PRINCE OF WALES, to create the notes to “LEAK” to the Japanese via our friend Bill.

Yes, he played god.

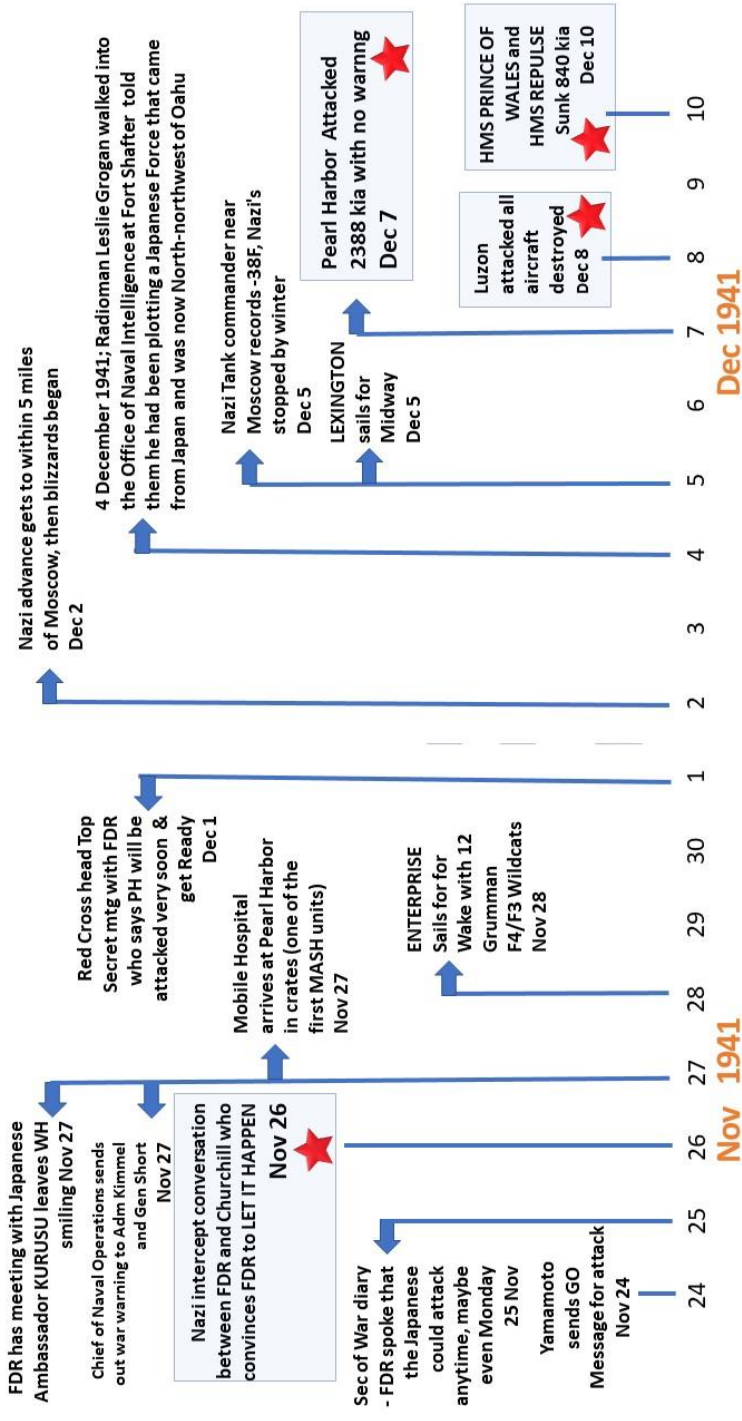
I am here because the Japs missed destroying the USS MARYLAND which was inboard of the USS OKLAHOMA. The USS MARYLAND had the BATTLESHIP force commander on board, so they pulled in first. Rank does have its privileges; in this case it was literally the difference between life and death for my father – whose job was in the boiler room. He would have been trapped and died like those poor guys tapping on the hull if the MARYLAND had capsized like the OKLAHOMA.

Looking at the timeline of events, I don't see anything happening prior to November 24. But after that date messages started flying. Warning on 24th and then War Warning on the 26th, then pulling the carriers out of Pearl Harbor on the 28th and the 5th.

The situation in the Pacific did not get tense in November to cause such activity. It was tense ever since the US and England cut off Japans oil and steel on July 26, 1941. But in all that time FDR did nothing.

The lack of records on the schedules of the battleships between August and December 1941 is troubling. It appears they kept these poor bastards mostly at sea until the weekend of December 7, 1941 when they were all pulled in. Even the carriers were supposed to be in. A golden carrot for Yamamoto. This had to of been mentioned in August meeting and included in the "notes" that Churchill leaked.

Traitors all and since.


FDR has meeting with Japanese Ambassador KURUSU leaves WH smiling Nov 27
Chief of Naval Operations sends out war warning to Adm Kimmel and Gen Short Nov 27
Nazi intercept conversation between FDR and Churchill who convinces FDR to LET IT HAPPEN Nov 26
Sec of War diary - FDR spoke that the Japanese could attack anytime, maybe even Monday 25 Nov
Yamamoto sends GO Message for attack Nov 24
Red Cross head Top Secret mtg with FDR who says PH will be attacked very soon & get Ready Dec 1
Mobile Hospital arrives at Pearl Harbor in crates (one of the first MASH units) Nov 27
ENTERPRISE Sails for for Wake with 12 Grumman F4/F3 Wildcats Nov 28
Nazi advance gets to within 5 miles of Moscow, then blizzards began Dec 2
4 December 1941; Radioman Leslie Grogan walked into the Office of Naval Intelligence at Fort Shafter told them he had been plotting a Japanese Force that came from Japan and was now North-northwest of Oahu
Nazi Tank commander near Moscow records -38F, Nazi's stopped by winter Dec 5
LEXINGTON sails for Midway Dec 5
Pearl Harbor Attacked 2388 kia with no warnng Dec 7
Luzon attacked all aircraft destroyed Dec 8
HMS PRINCE OF WALES and HMS REPULSE Sunk 840 kia Dec 10
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Nov 1941
Dec 1941

The Infamy Speech

“Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:
Yesterday, December 7th, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.
It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.
The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.
Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.
Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.
And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.
Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending

throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.”

CHAPTER 7
THE RADIOMAN ON THE SS LURLINE AND THE SINKING OF THE SS CYNTHIA OLSON

4 December 1941; over two full days prior to the attack on pearl harbor, a Naval Reservist radioman on the merchant ship SS LURLINE walked into the Office of Naval Intelligence at Fort Shafter (the command center for Oahu's defense, where General Short's office was located). Radioman Leslie Grogan told them he had been plotting a Japanese Force that came from Japan and was now North-northwest of Oahu.

Leslie told them this force was trying to fool listeners as to their specific location. He had figured out the signals had to come from north of his position vice coming from the Japanese Fleets usual training areas near Japan (due to a solar-related diurnal outage that happened every day in the eastern Pacific at the same time for certain radio frequencies coming from the Japan area). He gave them his map of their position and his logbook (both of which were checked out of Naval Archives (no signature) and disappeared in the seventies).

7 am December 7, 1941; while en route to San Francisco Leslie was again on duty when he received an SOS from the SS CYNTHIA OLSON (about halfway from Pearl to Vancouver), this stated they were being attacked by a submarine and torpedoes. The location given was 33°42'N by 145°29'W. This is the same Latitude and Longitude recorded by the submarine captain of I26, CDR Yokota.

The night of December 7, 1941, after the IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY submarine I26 had left the 2 non-motorized boats drifting, the HMCS PRINCE ROBERT (Canadian ship) searched the area. Found nothing.

On December 8th the Japanese submarine I19 captained by CDR Shogo Narahara informed CDR Yokota that he gave food and water to the American mariners in their lifeboats. Narahara had no reason to lie about this. The I19 would go on and later sink the USS WASP, the USS OBRIEN, and put a big hole into the USS NORTH CAROLINA; all with one spread of 6 torpedoes. By all available accounts, he was an honorable man. He was killed in action in 1944.

The SS CYNTHIA OLSON was chartered by the Army on November 18, 1941 and sailed for Pearl on December 1, 1941. Maybe another carrot. Like FDR reassigning the entire Pacific fleet to Pearl in 1940, was this ship just another target for the Japanese to shoot at? The dates are not quite right, I don't think so. They were probably the subject of awful luck and treachery on the part of whoever killed them in their lifeboats.

We were now at war and this incident does not smell right. Especially since the HMCS PRINCE ROBERT allegedly searched the area for 4 hours on the night of the 7th and found no lifeboats, it was dark and they would have had a moral imperative to stay till dawn and search, and anyone who knows canucks (my respects John) - knows they adhere to their own morals (whatever those things may be) and will tell you about it in no uncertain terms.

No trace of these 35 men was ever found; they were in steel boats that were inspected and stocked with food and water right before their last journey.

A list of the lost from the sinking of the SS CYNTHIA OLSON is located at: http://navylog.navymemorial.org/cynthia-olson

PBY's had a range of over 2,500 miles (4,023 kilometers). This would have put the area well within the range of PBY's out of California and Hawaii (over 50 of these were station in Oahu, but General Short only let 3 fly at once). No references exist for any searches being done, other than the alleged search by the HMCS Prince Robert, the night of December 7.

It is unlikely a military vessel would charge into an area with known hostile submarine activity. Not for 33 experienced mariners and 2 Army personnel in 35-foot steel lifeboats. The ship went down in the trade winds northeast of Hawaii and these would have pushed them gently towards Oahu. With no help from anyone, a month later they should have landed in Hawaii. The attack reports do not indicate bad weather, nor do reports from the SS LURLINE.

The cargo was lumber for building barracks in Oahu, and it went down in at least 15,000 feet (4.57 km) of water, this would have left a large debris field on the surface and been noticeable to searching aircraft during the day and at night to a moving ship, especially with a ¾ waning moon. At night the sound of the wood hitting the steel hull would have

woken them up.

It was not until 1943 that Tojo ordered the submarines to kill allied merchant seamen after they sank their ships, he would not have given that order if it were already happening. Narahara and Yokota certainly had no reason to falsify records (read my section concerning bushido), it would have brought them dishonor to do so, a fate worse than death to many Imperial Japanese Naval Officers. War Minister General Tojo was army and had no problem killing civilians, but Central Fleet Marshall Admiral Yamamoto fought against such acts -- until we killed him in 1943.

According to Himmler and FDR's own actions following 26 November 1941, the Brits told us 10 days ahead of time. We both had plenty of time to get assets into the area. This in keeping with the idea FDR wanted as much blood as possible to justify going to war, I find it entirely possible allied submarine forces were ordered to sink these 2 lifeboats. I am sure they were happy to see their rescuers until they killed them.

Another even likelier scenario is that the HMCS PRINCE ROBERT (Canadian ship) took its time getting into the area and sunk these small boats after the 8th when I19 provided them food and water.

These are the same people that on December 10, 1941, sent the HMS PRINCE OF WALES and HMS REPULSE against overwhelming Japanese forces invading the Malayan peninsula: with no working radars, no air cover, or any other assistance. 840 sailors died, including the Captain of the PRINCE OF WALES and the Admiral in charge. The PRINCE OF WALES wreckage was found in 2007, was photographed and surveyed by a professional team, these are available online. In 2014, the wreak was conveniently blown up by scavengers, in 225 feet (69 m) of water and 100 miles (161 km) offshore.

FYI -- I have noticed a repeating pattern occurs around questionable events that happened in late 1941 that involved questionable acts by either the United States or Commonwealth ships and personnel. There are plenty of flimsy excuses and extremely long and detailed records that twist history the way the powers wanted it to be painted. This is particularly evident in the HMCS Prince Robert's voyage from Hong Kong to Vancouver in late 1941. A record exists for a sailor on that ship that died long after the war. He conventionally left pictures and a day to day

diary of both his and the ship's activities from November thru December 1941. The sailor is dead, along with his son who found the diary, posted it online, and died all in 2016 (of cancer). If this is a true story you have my apologies but lacking any verification this story stinks to high heaven. https://www.nauticapedia.ca/Articles/Prince_Robert_Diary_1941.php

This type of cover-up is evident in the descriptions of weak to nonexistent defense of Pearl Harbor, the Philippines by a limp General MacArthur, and the quick fall of Singapore fortress. It is like reading about JFK's assassination -- they are seemingly trying to baffle you with so much information that the water gets murky, you cannot see anything and give up. They had to have thousands scouring and scrubbing history in WWII and in the years afterward. They are still at work. Some tidbits survived; these are what I have been nibbling on.

Some questionable events and lack of events.

Had any of the 95 Navy ships and 4 Coast Guard ships at Pearl Harbor and 1 Coast Guard ship in Honolulu harbor been listening on the SOS channel, they would have had an hour warning of the commencement of hostilities with Japan. They must have had their radios off or the radiomen were told to do nothing.

When Radioman Leslie Grogan's ship arrived in San Francisco on December 10th; a party of armed US NAVY sailors forcefully boarded their ship and removed Leslie's logs and plots of the track, he never saw them again.

The civilian site commercial Globe Wireless station south of San Francisco picked up the SOS broadcast at 7 am Pearl Harbor time. They had to of notified the Navy, Coast Guard, and newspapers. No newspaper articles or responses occurred by the Navy or Coast Guard.

Was no Coast Guard Stations on the west coast listening to the SOS channel?

Were no other ships at sea and listening on the SOS channel?

NO ONE on Oahu was listening to the SOS channel on a Sunday morning with 99 ships import.

NO ONE responded from the West Coast or Hawaii.

Even FDR knew they had gone down, he mentioned them in his Infamy speech.

Nobody rescued them.

Current regulations concerning SOS and distress calls

Any station which has knowledge of distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station in distress shall continue to follow such traffic until it is evident that assistance is being provided. Until they receive a message indicating that normal working may be resumed all stations which are aware of the distress traffic, and which are not taking part in it, are forbidden to transmit on the frequencies on which the distress traffic is being passed.

Every station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message must, on the order of the person in command, transmit as soon as possible the following information in the order shown: a. Its identification. b. Its position. c. The speed at which it is proceeding towards, and the approximate time it will take to reach, the mobile station in distress. d.

No one responded to the SOS given out by the SS CYNTHIA OLSON, they didn't even record it (if they did, they erased it). It may be that the only asset that responded to their distress call was the asset that killed them and sank the boats.

The deep Pacific covers many lies.

CHAPTER 8
DECEMBER 7, 1941

After action reports by Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet available online at the following URL.

https://usnhistory.navylive.dodlive.mil/2014/12/04/navy-action-reports-tell-the-story-of-pearl-harbor-attack/

> *While many think the attack began at 7:55 a.m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, the first enemy contact is believed to have been made four hours earlier at 3:50 a.m., when the coastal minesweeper USCG Condor (AMC 14) sighted the periscope of a submerged submarine while conducting mine sweeping operations a little less than two miles southwest of the Pearl Harbor entrance buoys.*
>
> *According to one of the action reports by Commander In Chief Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC) Condor used visual signals to notify destroyer USS Ward (DD 139), then patrolling off the Pearl Harbor entrance. The destroyer sighted a periscope of an unidentified submarine trailing USS Antares (AK 53) at 6:37 a.m. and deployed depth charges three minutes later.*
>
> *An officer on the destroyer sent a verbal dispatch at 6:45 a.m. to the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District. It was reported received at 7:12 a.m. and transcribed. Since no prior report of either contact had been made to the Commandant or CINCPAC, the report was treated like the many reports of submarine contacts from the preceding 12 months (none of which were ever confirmed). To confirm the report, however, action was taken to close the net gate and attempt to verify the sightings.*
>
> *At 0651 the WARD sent a radio message to the Commandant, FOURTEENTH Naval District (Exhibit 18):*
>
> *"We have dropped depth charges upon subs operating in defensive sea area."*

The captain of the WARD Commander William W. Outerbridge, after reflecting that this message might not be interpreted as showing a surface submarine contact, at 0653 sent the following supplementary message:

> *"We have attacked fired upon and dropped depth charges upon submarine operating in defensive sea area."*

This message was received by the Bishop's Point Radio Station, relayed to the Officer in Charge, Net and Boom Defenses, Inshore Patrol, and delivered by the Communications Watch Officer, FOURTEENTH Naval District, to the ComFOURTEEN Duty Officer. The Duty Officer notified the ComFOURTEEN Chief of Staff at 0712 and, at the latter's direction, the Duty Officer of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, at 0715.

The ComFOURTEEN Chief of Staff informed Admiral Bloch. Because of numerous previous reports of submarine contacts, their reaction was that the WARD had probably been mistaken, but that if it were not a mistake, the WARD and the relief ready duty destroyer MONAGHAN, which was dispatched, could take care of the situation, while the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, to whom they had referred the information, had the power to take any other action which might be desired.

Another telephone call came in to CINCPAC around 7:40 a.m. from the Operations Officer, Patrol Wing TWO, that a patrol plane had sunk a hostile submarine south of the entrance buoy at 7:32 a.m.

Then just minutes later, at 7:55 a.m., the Navy Yard Signal Tower telephoned CINCPAC: "ENEMY AIR RAID – NOT DRILL." Almost simultaneously, Japanese torpedo planes attacked Battleship Row.

Admiral Kimmel CINCPACFLT

The above after-action report is indeed a SMOKING GUN. Admiral Kimmel was telling it as it was with no coverup.

> *Why did the CONDOR have to use visual signals to notify the ward?*

Why did the WARD use a verbal dispatch to notify their headquarters?

Why did the WARD not immediately send a flash message to Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet and info the Naval Station and every ship in the harbor?

Why was the message of a sub getting sunk in the entrance of the harbor delayed and then filed with no action?

Why was the island under such a communication blitz that the CO of the WARD reverted to a VERBAL dispatch?

A Japanese submarine was sunk by the USS WARD under command of Commander William W. Outerbridge a couple miles outside of the harbor, this submarine was found in 2002 in 1200 feet of water not far from where he said it would be.

FYI - On December 7, 1944 - three years to the day later in Leyte Gulf, Commander William W. Outerbridge was the CO of the new USS OBRIEN and came to the aid of the USS WARD, which had been just been struck by a kamikaze and he ultimately gave the order to sink the WARD with gunfire as the WARD was too damaged for repair.

Copied from page 233 of The Congressional report into the Pearl Harbor Attack

27 November 1941 - War Warning sent

From: Chief of Naval Operations, CNO Admiral Stark

To: Commander Pacific Fleet, CINCPACFLT Admiral Kimmel

The equivalent of this intelligence was supplied Admiral Kimmel in the dispatch of November 27 beginning, "This dispatch is to be considered a war warning" and advising, "negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days." It was supplied General Short in the November 27 warning, stating, "Japanese future action unpredictable but hostile action possible at any moment."

Copied from pages 234, 235, and 236 of The Congressional report into the Pearl Harbor Attack

Estimate of the Situation in Washington

The evidence reflects that virtually everyone in Washington was surprised Japan struck Pearl Harbor at the time she did. Among the reasons for this conclusion was the apparent Japanese purpose to move toward the south—the Philippines, Thailand, the Kra Peninsula; and the feeling that Hawaii was a near-impregnable fortress that Japan would not incur the dangers of attacking. The latter consideration necessarily contemplated that Hawaii was alert and that the. enemy would be met with the full weight of Army and Navy power provided for defense. It is apparent, however, that an attack on the fleet by Japan at some time was regarded as a distinct possibility. The warning messages sent the Hawaiian commanders contained orders requiring defensive measures against this possibility.

Admiral Turner, Director of War Plans in the Navy Department, is the only officer in Washington in the higher echelons who indicated a strong belief that Hawaii would be attacked—he testified that he regarded such an attack as a "50-50 chance." ^" Asked if he had gained this impression around December 1 as a result of the Japanese ship-location reports,^" he testified:^*' No. That had been the opinion all along, expressed by the Navy Department, expressed in Hawaii, expressed by the War Department, expressed by everybody else, that there was a strong possibility that there would be an attack, a raid, that is, against Hawaii. That was merely following along the line the Navy officers and Army officers had been thinking about for 25 years or more. There was no change. "Then asked why, around November 27, if the Navy felt in this way about the chances of an air raid on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, some further message was not sent suggesting this possibility,

Admiral Turner stated: ^^* That had been in correspondence right along. The dispatch of November 27 fully covers it, in my opinion. I think on the 5th, the afternoon of the 5th of December, after canvassing the situation with officers in my Division, I went into Admiral Ingersoll's office and we talked for an hour as to what more the Navy Department could do to warn the forces in the field, the fleets, what ought to be done, should we send any more dispatches, or what. We came, both, to the conclusion that everything had been done covering the entire situation that ought to be done and we then proceeded into Admiral Stark's office, discussed the same question with him for 15 minutes, and it was the unanimous decision that the orders that we had sent out for Admiral Kimmel to take a defensive deployment there were sufficient. What was he going to take a defensive deployment against? Just one thing. That is the meat of that dispatch. It is all in there. the foregoing thoughts expressed by Admiral Turner characterized the feelings of all the ranking officers of the War and Navy Departments: that the

Hawaiian commanders had been adequately alerted to all contingencies.

*Admiral Stark stated, "We considered we had fully alerted them (referring to the 'war warning' of November 27) with the directives which were given both by the Army and by ourselves * * * We felt we were fully alerted. Our plans were ready, if war broke, in all theaters." ^" General Marshall said, "In our opinion, the commanders had been alerted." ^^^ As expressed by Mr. Stimson:'" We assumed that when he (General Short) had been warned that hostile action was possible at any moment, it would not be necessary to repeat that warning over and over again during the ensuing days. The fact was of course that General Short did receive, not only from Washington but from other sources, repeated intelligence of the impending crisis.*

*Captain McCollum, who had suggested (not knowing the "war warning" had been sent) an additional warning dispatch, stated in referring to the dispatch sent Admiral Kimmel on November 27: ^^^ It does not come in the life of most naval officers to receive or see a message containing such words and my personal feeling is that a message containing the information "This is a war warning," indicated clearly that the Department expected a war to break out there at any moment from then on. * * * I think that a commander to whom such a message as that is addressed must assume that war is going to break out over his forces and take the steps necessary to cover it. The consummate confidence that field commanders were adequately alert on the basis of dispatches sent them is manifested by the reluctance of Admiral Stark to dispatch a message based on the "one o'clock intercept."*

As stated by General Marshall: "I asked him if he had read the final message referring to one o'clock. He stated that he had, and I proposed an immediate message to all theaters concerned. Admiral Stark hesitated, because he said (he) had

alerted them all and he was afraid of confusing them further." ^^^ As indicated, the record reflects the judgment of responsible officers in both the War and Navy Departments that they had fully and adequately alerted our military outposts before December 7.^^° We believe that Admiral Kimmel and General Short received sufficient information to justify the expectation that they would be fully alert to the implications of their military responsibilities in Hawaii.

In this connection it is to be noted that all other outpost commanders, receiving the warning messages of November 27 in substantially the same form as did Admiral Kimmel and General Short, took full and ample measures to effect a state of readiness commensurate with the fact that war was imminent.

Hawaii was the only outpost that failed to institute a proper alert.

FYI - The last sentence was incorrect – every post in the Pacific failed to institute a proper alert. But Pearl was the only one ever investigated (10 times).

This was a case of the wolves writing the congressional report on the blazon sunrise wolf attack on the chicken coop. All the chickens are dead, so the wolves' story must be the truth. It makes about as much sense as having the CIA director JFK fired a year before as a member of the Warren Commission investigating his assassination. I would consider ex-CIA director ALLEN W. DULLES as a prime suspect in JFK's assassination. Robert Kennedy's first act on hearing of the death of his brother was to ask the new CIA director JOHN MCCONE if he had killed his brother. Kind of makes one wonder. Was Robert killed in 1968 because he would have found out the truth as president, or would finally be able to bring his killers to justice? This whole thing makes me think our government has a nice shiny skin but is rotten at the core.

I don't know what FDR threatened the CNO with, but it worked. He also threatened the heads of the Army and the Coast Guard. Perhaps he sold it as a national security matter and threatened to put them under the jail or have them shot (he could have). He may simply have told the truth; he wanted war with Germany and don't worry this was the best way and the blind squint-eyed stupid Japs cannot hit a thing.

General MacArthur had an A-3 Scrambler system (like the one the Nazi's hacked for FDR and Churchill's conversations) as did every major command in the Pacific. This is how FDR talked directly to MacArthur, Short, and Kimmel. The two commanders in Hawaii, General Short and Admiral Kimmel said yes sir, but MacArthur knew how to bargain (living in the Philippines will do that to you) and did not go down easy, he fought for concessions like getting the Medal of Honor for losing the Philippines and 80,000 men, getting made Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific when no one wanted him, and ultimately made the military governor of Japan (to clean up loose ends on the Japanese side of the war).

The captains of every ship with radar in the Hawaiian Area of Operations -- and west towards Wake and Midway knew something was up, especially when they were told to shut the radars down. This is significant for carriers at sea as air controllers onboard would be unable to do their jobs. Wouldn't be much over the horizon patrolling without radar to bring them back home.

With tensions high and war imminent, U.S. Naval intelligence indicated Wake Island would be the target of a Japanese surprise attack. In response, on 28 November 1941 Admiral Kimmel ordered Halsey to take USS Enterprise to ferry aircraft to Wake Island to reinforce the Marines there. Kimmel had given Halsey "a free hand" to attack and destroy any Japanese military forces encountered. The planes flew off her deck to Wake on December 2 and turned back towards Pearl. Highly anxious of being spotted and attacked by the Japanese carrier force, Halsey gave orders to "sink any shipping sighted, shoot down any plane encountered." Protested his operations officer, "Goddammit, Admiral,

you can't start a private war of your own! Who's going to take the responsibility?" Said Halsey, "I'll take it! If anything gets in my way, we'll shoot first and argue afterward."

US Admirals are not politicians and do not start wars, not if they want to stay Admirals. Kimmel or FDR had given Halsey a free hand while he was coming back from Wake to destroy Japanese forces. This is very suspicious and sounds as if Kimmel knew Pearl Harbor was going to be attacked. He likely ordered Halsey to stay away until after the December 7 attack.

According to the Japanese track map of Japanese and American carriers on December 7, 1941; the USS ENTERPRISE was within 100 miles of Pearl Harbor.

The following 2 pages is an excerpt from:

GUARDING THE UNITED STATES AND ITS OUTPOSTS - Chapter 7

by Stetson Conn, Rose C. Engelman, Byron Fairchild
https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/Guard-US/ch7.htm

The Navy was already operating under procedures similar to those under the Army's No. 1 alert; and the only new precaution ordered locally after the (war) warning of the 27th was a careful surface patrol of Hawaiian waters against submarine attack.

The Navy had about fifty long-range patrol planes with which it could have instituted distant reconnaissance from Oahu; but after careful reflection Admiral Kimmel decided his best course was "to bend every effort towards getting the patrol planes ready for unlimited war operations" rather than "to expend their efforts in partial and ineffective peace-time searches." In consequence, when the attack came, the Navy had only three of its Oahu-based patrol planes in the air. And these were fleet planes, since none of the 108 aircraft specifically allotted by the Navy to Hawaii for distant reconnaissance was due to arrive for another year.

Between 27 November and 7 December 1941 neither the Army nor the Navy made an effort to invoke any of the plans for unity of command and joint operations so carefully drawn earlier in the year. Despite General Short's personal conferences with Navy opposites on 27 November and on several other occasions during the succeeding ten days, an almost perfect insulation continued to exist between the local defense preparations of the two services (the conferences being about new defense measures to the westward).

Neither of the responsible commanders really knew what the other was doing with respect to essential military activities." Perhaps the most significant explanation of the almost complete absence of effective co-operation between the Army and Navy in local defense matters is the one pointed out by the Army and Navy Pearl Harbor investigating boards, that in Hawaii "no one in authority appreciated the danger to which Pearl Harbor was exposed and consequently the Army and Navy commanders . . . were preoccupied with training activities to the exclusion of adequate alertness against attack."

In any event Army and Navy business on Oahu proceeded almost as usual in the ten days before the Japanese attacked. Probably it was chance rather than design that brought all eight battleships of the Pacific Fleet into Pearl Harbor at one time on and after 2 December.

Systemic Racism

Takao Ozawa v. United States, 260 U.S. 178 (1922), was a case in which the United States Supreme Court found Takao Ozawa, a Japanese-American who was born in Japan but had lived in the United States for 20 years, ineligible for naturalization. In 1915, Takao Ozawa filed for United States citizenship under the Naturalization Act of 1906 which allowed only "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or persons of African descent" to naturalize. Ozawa did not challenge the constitutionality of the racial restrictions. Instead, he claimed that Japanese people were properly classified as "free white persons".

Writing for a unanimous Court, Justice George Sutherland approved a line of lower court cases that held that "the words 'white person' were meant to indicate only a person of what is popularly known as the Caucasian race." Because in ordinary usage, the Japanese were not considered Caucasian, these courts had held, the Japanese were not "free white persons" within the meaning of the law. Justice Sutherland wrote that the lower courts' conclusion that the Japanese were not "free white persons" for purposes of naturalization had “become so well established by judicial and executive concurrence and legislative acquiescence that we should not at this late day feel at liberty to disturb it, in the absence of reasons far more cogent than any that have been suggested". The Court specifically declined to review the ethnological authorities relied on by the lower courts to support their conclusion or those advanced by the parties.

It was only in 1952 that the Senate and House voted the McCarran-Walter Act which allowed Japanese immigrants to become naturalized U.S. citizens. But significant Japanese immigration did not occur again until the Immigration Act of 1965 which ended 40 years of bans against immigration from Japan and other countries.

In 1908, the Japanese and American governments arrived at what became known as the "Gentlemen's Agreement"; Japan agreed to limit emigration to the U.S., while the U.S. granted admission to the wives, children, and other relatives of immigrants already resident. Five years later, the California legislature passed the Alien Land Law, which barred

all aliens ineligible for citizenship, and therefore all Asian immigrants, from owning land in California, even land they had purchased years before.

In 1940, the Japanese American Citizens League, an organization of Nisei professionals, declared in its creed:

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation… I pledge myself… to defend her against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Hours after the attack, U.S. security personnel began rounding up and arresting prominent Japanese Americans—businessmen, journalists, teachers, and civic officials—as security risks. Within a week, more than 2,000 Issei, the leaders of the Japanese American community, were behind bars. The press responded with a wave of paranoid hysteria, publishing virulent attacks on Japanese Americans and demonizing them as spies, saboteurs, and enemy agents. More ad hoc internments followed, and Japanese Americans throughout the West Coast began to be forced out of their jobs, subjected to warrantless military searches, and abused and attacked in public places.

In February of 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the U.S. military to evacuate any and all persons from "military areas" and provide accommodation for them elsewhere. In March, the army issued its first Civilian Exclusion Orders, requiring that "all Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated" from a number of areas on the Pacific coast and confined to "relocation camps" further inland. By the middle of November, all of California and much of Washington and Oregon had been declared military areas, and 100,000 Japanese Americans, Nisei and Issei, citizen and non-citizen alike, had been uprooted and transferred hundreds or thousands of miles away from home. By the end of the war in 1945, 125,000 people, half of them children, had spent time in what even Roosevelt admitted were concentration camps.

No Japanese American was ever convicted of any act of sabotage during World War II.

CHAPTER 9
WAR AT ANY COST AS LONG AS THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER PAYS

FDR wanted America at war, at any cost.

FDRs treachery did not stop with not warning the military in the Pacific, he actively silenced systems in place on Oahu and the Philippines such as communications, radar sites, and grounded patrol planes on Oahu and Luzon; in addition, he ordered the commanders in place (Kimmel and Short) to prevent any activity that might detect the attacking force. The Navy and Army's intelligence communities were gagged, at General Short's Oahu headquarters in Top-$ecret rooms, they were likely plotting the location of the Japanese attack force.

The single positive thing Kimmel did was to allow 3 out of 50 long-range surveillance planes to patrol locally against submarines. The other 47 were kept grounded. On December 7 1941 at 7:32 am, one of these 3 planes of VP 2 reported they sank a submarine south of the entrance to Pearl Harbor (this was in the after-action reports Admiral Kimmel submitted but not in the later Congressional Investigation report).

It was on FDR's watch (and Congress's) when the world exploded into WWII. It certainly did not happen overnight, many provocations occurred along the way; these concerned Chinese or other Asians in Asia; and undesirables like homosexuals, mixed-race people, Poles, and Jews (plus others) in Europe. The leaders in both Europe and America did not care about any of those people. FDR even refused to let the ship MV ST LOUIS dock in the US in May 1939; it was full of 973 Jewish refugees, they returned to Europe. Of those 254 were swept up into Nazi's death camps

and murdered in the holocaust.

The big banks of New York hid their participation very well and little traces remain of their treachery, but I am sure in the years leading up to WWII that Wall Street played a major role in financing the military buildups of Japan and probably Germany too. They certainly have not let morals get in the way of making profits since then.

In the years before the Russian/Japanese war of 1905, the big banks financed the buildup of the Japanese Navy because Jewish bankers were angry the Czar was letting his citizens riot and kill Jewish citizens. They were also the principal financiers of the communists in the Russian revolution of 1917. I have read that the Germans financed Lenin, but that makes no sense as the Czar was an ally of Germany in WW1. It was in Britain's interest and the US if Lenin started a revolution as the Allies would not have to fight Germany and Russia. If Wall Street and London not given Lenin 10 million dollars ($221 million today), Lenin and later Stalin would never have come to power. 10s to 100s of millions have died because of their direct interference in world affairs. This information is hidden under layers of distractors and smoke screens, like many of the other things I am writing about in this book.

How many more have died because of Wall Streets' support of vast military-industrial complexes around the world? Think of all the bullets, guns, missiles, bombs, and mines that are around the world. These were all financed by someone, likely in New York, London, Moscow, or Beijing. The Communists have plans, the western world lets corporations dictate our policies and then they keep the profits.

American companies are partly to blame for WWII, profit at any cost in human life. Our companies sold Japan millions of tons of steel that came right back at us in the form of Japanese warships, artillery, and guns. We did not stop this massive material support of the Japanese empire until the middle of 1941. These same companies made another MONSTER killing when the war started as America built its own fleets and arsenals up.

In WWII, the banks got us coming and going. The same can be said for the oil and chemical companies.

If the Japs were just killing Chinese or other Asians, we did not care.

This is the worst type of racism.

for profit

Those companies are still in business.

Be very proud

Both you and I probably own a part of them in our 401Ks

Blood money

US CODE Title 10

Dereliction of duty is a specific offense under United States Code Title 10, Section 892, Article 92 and applies to all branches of the US military. A service member who is derelict has willfully refused to perform his duties (or follow a given order) or has incapacitated himself in such a way that he cannot perform his duties. Such incapacitation includes the person falling asleep while on duty requiring wakefulness, his getting drunk or otherwise intoxicated and consequently being unable to perform his duties, shooting himself and thus being unable to perform any duty, or his vacating his post contrary to regulations.

It does not matter if you are obeying an unlawful order. No excuses will get you out of this one.

US CODE Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 115

Treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Pearl Harbor was simply a political gimmick to get the

United States Congress to declare war on Germany

That did not work out well

But doable as long as it was kept quiet

The resulting war in the Pacific was great for selling war bonds

$3.5 trillion in today's dollars

The big corporations realized this was AWESOME

America was a GREAT CASH COW!!!

So, they KEPT putting Politicians in office that would guide contracts their way

And have been milking us ever since

Since 1946 the Fed has taken in $76 trillion,

That was not enough for the greedy bastards

They had to spend $92 trillion

Now they are talking of doing away with Social Security

Because they spent it all and it is all the people's fault

Damn stupid poor people should have saved money

CHAPTER 10
WHO KNEW

The greatest challenge is the universe above us

But I am not here about that.

Have you ever heard of the attack on Pearl Harbor? My father was there on a battleship the USS MARYLAND, inboard of the USS OKLAHOMA. My Uncle Charlie was on the same ship and was my Dads boss, he told me this story long after my dad had died, the only time I ever met him.

My old man was dead drunk in his rack from a late night on the town when the USS ARIZONA was blown out of the water a couple of hundred yards away, the dumbass woke up and was hanging out a porthole screaming "what's going on". He was lucky Uncle Charlie (an E7 Chief) was his boss in the engine room (his big brother was on the same ship too, was the Command Master Chief an E9), Charlie had him tied to his rack. I would have tossed the dumbass out the porthole without seeing who it was and moved on. Water would have sobered him up. Military expediency and all, a Sunday, you can sleep your weekly drunk off. Darn Japs waking him up so rudely.

Dad told me a million war stories: from making a still, freaking out about the smell and throwing it all over the side cause it stank, to pulling close ashore and handing ammunition to the Marines on the beach fighting for their lives at Guadalcanal, getting bounced off the deck real hard (BIG mean bruises on knees and elbows) as a kamikaze exploded in the forward engine room while on the picket line north of Okinawa during the battle of Okinawa.

After Pearl Harbor his next Navy ship, the USS SOUTHARD would go on to earn 13 battle stars (each an island campaign) in WWII, but strangely he never uttered one word about his time in Pearl Harbor other than he was there and hated Japanese because of it. Hard to feel sorry for someone who creates their own problems. Even your dad, he was sometimes hard to love (did anyway) till he quit drinking in 69. Miss the scumbag badly. I am my father's son, sharp edges; handle roughly at your own risk because I will come right back at you.

He could learn as the day he pulled into that gas station in Gallup and insulted the Japanese American owner was the last time he ever uttered a word against Japanese. The nisei owner walked into his office and came back out with his Medal of Honor that he was $ecretly awarded while he was a POW in North Korea. He had fought like a tiger before being captured and saved a lot of American lives. The old man ate the whole crow that day.

Why did they not come clean with the American public? Fear. They were terrified of what the soldiers and sailors who had just kicked ass in Europe and Asia would do if they found out the truth. So, in addition to not having any HONOR or DIGNITY at all, our politicians are also thieving COWARDS. What worthless BASTARDS they were and are.

The traitor FDR was 3 months into his 4th term when he died in April 1945. Term Limits (1), please. Turn off their air.

Who knew that FDR was going to let Pearl Harbor get attacked with no forewarning? This is difficult to track from the FDR side as he was super cautious to not leave any paper trail. All his questionable decisions and commands were in-person to top government and military officials. We are left with circumstantial

evidence and it is a HUGE pile of weird happening.

Who Knew?

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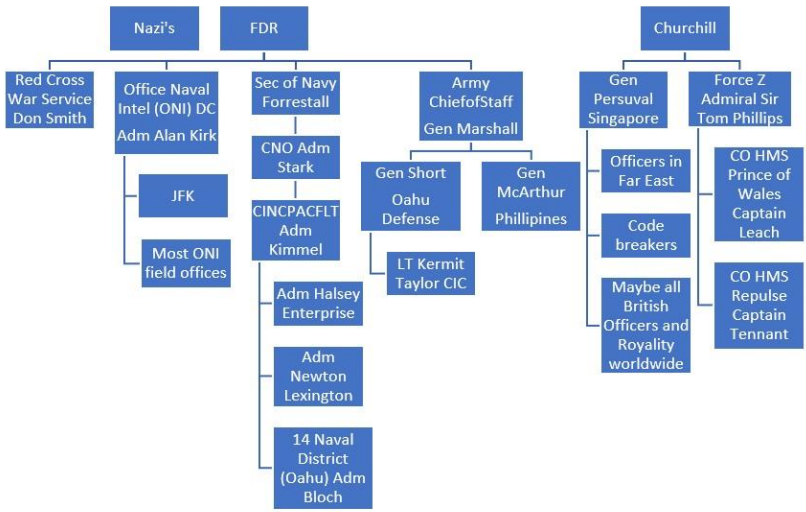


Many in FDRs administration had to of known (if not at the time, then later in the coverup). The head of the War Service for the Red Cross attended a top-$ecret meeting a week before the attack where FDR told him of the attack and to get ready.

The government can silence anyone with a Top-$ecret clearance for anything they want too, all the top commanders had these clearances. FDR as Commander in Chief could do as he pleased with the heads of the Army and Navy, with military personnel he carried a big stick and knew how to use it if they did not play ball, especially in WWII. The court-martial and evidence would be top-$ecret and sealed forever. A note or call from FDR is all it would have taken.

General MacArthur (and some on staff) certainly knew and were protected by both FDR during and TRUMAN after the war. MacArthur was the only active-duty officer that refused the command and bargained a deal for himself. Its why he was not fired or investigated for cowardly actions.

Like Kimmel and Short in Hawaii. General MacArthur let Clark Air Base in the Philippines get attacked with no alerts, in spite of his Chief Of Staff informing him 3 hours after the Pearl Harbor attack, Clark field was hit at noon (15 hours after Pearl); 80 killed, 150 wounded, and over 100 aircraft destroyed while parked in nice straight lines. No investigation -- ever. Nurses at Clark wondered what was going on, as civilian radio news from Manila was talking about the attack on Pearl Harbor. Pilots must have been ordered to stay away from their aircraft.

The Congressional investigation into Pearl Harbor of 1946 specifically states Pearl Harbor was the only base in the Pacific NOT prepared for war.

General MacArthur was made Supreme Commander of Allied forces in the Pacific.

General MacArthur received a Medal of Honor for heroic defense of the Philippines, 8 days later 78,000 of his men surrender and the Bataan death march begins, they estimated that 20,000 died on the way to prison camps (no one really knows). Their captors were the same army group responsible for the Rape of Nanking in December 1937 to January 1938. Not nice people, they killed and tortured for fun as thousands of American and British POWs found out. We nuked some of our own POWs in Japan in 1945.

1 January 1942, General MacArthur received protection

money from President Quezon of the Philippines (8.6 million in today's dollars).

General MacArthur was made the Military governor of Japan after the war.

MacArthur was made Chairman of the Board of Remington Rand at $100,000 a year in 1952 (almost a million a year today), this was after he got fired by Truman for wanting to nuke the Chinese Army for joining the war in Korea. Soon after MacArthur was hired, Rand was making computers for the government.

The Secretary of the Navy John Forrestal in 1941 likely knew beforehand, he died in 1949 by falling 16 stories with a bathrobe cord tied tight around his neck. He was in a hospital room with continuous 24-hour surveillance by Navy corpsmen and Navy doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The corpsmen were on watch outside his door and in his room minutes before they found him dead at the base of another building. The Navy testified in the inquiry they had nothing to do with his death.

A link to the JAG investigation into John Forrestal's death. https://www.jag.navy.mil/library/investigations/JAMES%20FORRESTAL%201949.pdf

> *FYI – June 3 1961 Federal farm investigator Henry Marshall was investigating west Texas land farm schemes, he was found dead on his ranch. He was hit on the head, had nearly fatal amounts of carbon monoxide in his bloodstream, and had five chest wounds from a single-shot bolt-action .22 caliber rifle.*
>
> *Local officials ruled it suicide. LBJ was involved in some of the schemes Marshall was investigating. Marshall had been offered a job in Washington before he was found dead.*

FYI - The Secretary of the Navy John Forestall walked on Iwo Jima at the same time the marines raised the flag on Mount Suribachi, 4 days into the fight. The battle would not end until March 25, 1945. I personally would not have gone ashore in Iwo Jim that day if you pointed a gun at me, unless it was my duty.

FYI - John Forrestal *was the reason we started building supercarriers, I served on one. I believe he was killed because he COULD talk about FDR and the start of WWII. Depression they said. Prior to his depression starting, John Forrestal accepted a ride from Secretary of the Air Force William Stuart Symington. The two were not friends and competing in a bitter rivalry for decreasing military funds. It was said that when John emerged from the car, he was nearly catatonic and soon quit his job as Secretary of the Navy. Perhaps he was shown compromising material about his son.*

Captain of the HMS's REPULSE (promoted to admiral in April 1942). Captain of the PRINCE OF WALES and the Admiral onboard – these two died in the sinking.

All the Brit officers in Singapore and maybe all around the world.

Those who knew after the attack

Admiral Nimitz took over as CINCPACFLT from Admiral Kimmel after he was fired. Kimmel would have told him the real story, likely over a beer when they were alone. After the war, Nimitz refused to make commercial endorsements, which would tarnish the honor of those who served he said. Now I know what he really meant, that he was ashamed 100,000 of his men had died fighting a needless war. Sad as he had no choice. Yamamoto likewise had little choice. They both did their duty.

On December 7, 1941, Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter was executive officer on the USS WEST VIRGINIA (BB-48), he was wounded during the attack. He served as Intelligence officer on Admiral Nimitz's staff until 1943. Was Captain of the USS DIXIE, went to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in 1944. After the war, Captain Hillenkoetter commanded the USS MISSOURI in 1946 before he became the head of the Central Intelligence Group (CIA's predecessor) in May 1947.

Truman, Eisenhower, and JFK. It is even more likely that every president since WWII knew or knows. It is probably why Clinton did not sign Congress resolution 99, this requested he return the traitors Admiral Kimmel and General Ball to their ranks before getting busted down one star on 18 Dec 1941 (and fired).

General Parseval and probably every British officer east of Sri Lanka, maybe all of them everywhere. Certainly, every British officer in Singapore Fortress. They fought like pussies, as if they were already defeated. The Japanese were shocked when Singapore fell: 80,000 sitting in a fortress beaten by 35,000 Japanese with 440 artillery pieces and 3,000 trucks that were short on gas. They landed on the east side of Malaysia, drove over the mountains and drove down the left side of Malaysia to Singapore with very little opposition. Lt Annan with limited Malaysian forces did manage to kill 700 Japanese in an ambush at a bridge crossing, for his trouble he was tortured to dead. The Brits sat in Singapore and drank tea.

They were supposed to of ridden bicycles through nearly solid jungle, according to the Brits, instead they drove on established roads (has been inhabited for thousands of years), 40,000 of the British Indian forces were so disgusted by this blatant display of cowardice that they went over to the Japanese

side. The Japanese Army were cruel and hated cowards, they severely mistreated all POWs over their next 4 years of captivity.

The Aussies did not seem to know and nor the Canadians (except the CO of the HMCS PRINCE ROBERT).

General Bennett (an Aussie) was in Singapore and was so disgusted by the British response that he left by boat prior to the surrender. A proven leader of men, General Henry Bennett had been in Gallipoli in 1915 where after he was wounded the honored Aussie 1st Division 6th battalion had been killed to the last man (including his brother Godfrey). Later he was leading his new men (replacements) in an attack where every officer was killed except for him. He had pushed the furthest into withering fire during the attack. (Incidentally, the whole deal at Gallipoli was Churchills idea, for which he got fired as PM, till he was rehired in 1939, he stayed in a bar between gigs).

> *He said it was stupid for us in Washington DC to associate with only our friends, who think as we do. One should seek out the obscure midwestern congressman and find out what he thinks, what his motives are.*
>
> Hugo William Koehler
> Navy ensign, Spy, Socialite, 1915

Yeah – they stole $36,000,000,000,000 +

Either Americans are all paranoid -- or stupid. Maybe both.

No one would ever LIE for money, would they? Especially our honest politicians who are a waste of space.

How do I know? Imagine looking at a sentence but examining the words separately; just meaningless. Only when you look at them together do you begin to understand the meaning. I have spent a lifetime all over the Pacific closely examining bits and pieces. Only recently have I been trying to put them together, and I am horrified and angry.

I am an experienced Navy weather analyst and forecaster -- 20 years and a computer / data expert -- have an MBA in data administration and 20 years' experience as a systems' analyst for major corporations. I have been chasing and fixing problems from Maine to Yokosuka and analyzing numerical data patterns (weather) and broken systems for the last 45 years and getting WELL paid in the last 20. That's me. I can't fix data, if it's bad you can only disregard or take the pieces you think are good and throw the rest away.

Yes, Ivan I am a lousy programmer. Thank you.

After 40 years in large metro areas (where Navy bases and jobs are) it is really hard to cheat me; I smell a scam in a heartbeat and I WILL call you on it. That is exactly what this book is about.

I have been on 90% of the US bases on the west coast and the southwest, worked on half of them as a civilian system analyst. I am also trained and experienced in satellite data interpretation, aircraft, naval weapons, systems and platforms up to 1999. On active duty I briefed weather to over 7000 navy and marine pilots flying around Asia. Trained on naval weapon systems and

capabilities for strike planning and briefing.

I am a fast reader and spent a lifetime hearing learning and reading of the events in the Pacific, examining the many facets of the start of WWII (for America). What I found has made me both incredibly angry and scared. They tried to kill my dad. No, I do not blame the Japanese at all. They were the weapon that FDR and Churchill unleashed on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, and Singapore to force the United States Congress to go to war with Germany.

The Brits were able to read Japanese codes and KNEW the Japanese were coming. 80 years later this is still CLASSIFIED. The intelligence community of the US also knew what was happening. They also knew what would happen to them if they talked afterwards and after the carnage of December 7, 1941, they didn't want too. They were ashamed and had miserably failed America, then lied about it. FDR and succeeding politicians were ever powerful and could easily silence any military member.

The top American commanders on the ground in Hawaii (Admiral Kimmel and General Short) and the Philippines (MacArthur) were ordered to stand down all radars, park the planes, and let it happen, regardless of casualties -- NO ALARM WOULD BE GIVEN. The British officers in the Singapore Area Of Operations were told of the plan, that it was necessary to get America into the war against the Germans. Not all agreed but obeyed. This knowledge was classified above Top $ecret (probably still is), so no one who had firsthand knowledge COULD talk about it.

The Enterprise 100 miles west of Pearl certainly had radar and full intelligence divisions and would have been aware of the carrier's north of Pearl, (Halsey probably watched the attack happen on their radar) that's how you win a war; intelligence.

I learned that the carriers were supposed to be in Pearl on December 7, 1941; but weren't for some undetermined reason. It

was because FDR got cold feet and told the CNO to save the carriers. The battleships were armored, and FDR didn't think they would suffer unduly in an attack, cause the stupid Japanese could not hit anything. Carriers are a different story, especially in the days when airplanes burned aviation gasoline which is extremely flammable; today they burn jet fuel which has a much higher flashpoint (you can drop a lit match in it and it will not burn).

CHAPTER 11
THE COVERUP

A Global Conspiracy, $ecret for 80 years.

The coverup started BEFORE the attack on Pearl Harbor.

I generally ask people to get out of the room and not come back when they come up with ANYTHING that assumes the government is out to get you. Been there - saw nothing bad. Lotta cool stuff like harpoon missiles, rocket rail cars, and scientists with pieces of rocket engines, or bombs on their desk, or missiles on display; but who did not know how to use windows (mac users).

It is with my profoundest regret that I have found the biggest and oldest conspiracy I ever heard of. Its 80 years old, still $ecret and actively being covered up by the US and British governments. It ultimately involved what would be ten tons of gold ($36,000,000,000,000 in today's dollars). Let me explain. (I am also officially nervous and using a personal VPN at home for the first time ever)

After working on the attack on Pearl Harbor and getting incredibly angry; I shifted to the Fall of Singapore. I went to the library of congress and maps that SHOULD be there from 1941 - are not. Not one, no - everyone I tried for Malaysia near Singapore. 5 of them. I use this site for maps and cool historical stuff. The data showed author, type, date, but NO MAP. Wanted to look if there were roads for the Japanese to use on their attack of Singapore. The Brits said they rode bikes through jungle trails. Turns out the area is flat and inhabited for thousands of years. They simply offloaded their trucks and drove to Singapore. It was not far. As it was, they could have landed IN SINGAPORE as the FIX was in. These were the exact words of one officer there, when

one soldier questioned some irregularities.

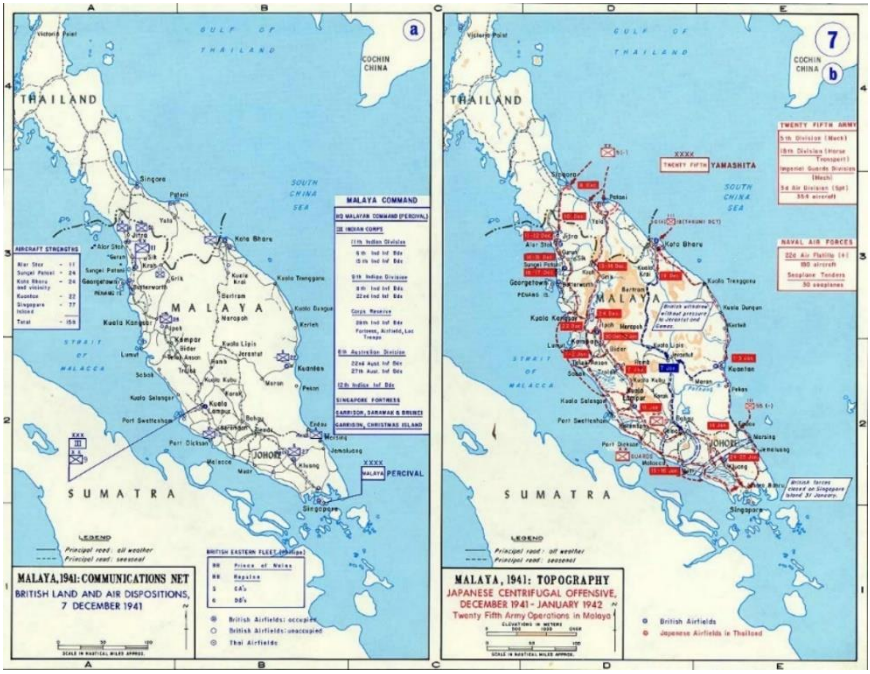


Figure 14 Map of Malaya 1941

Found maps for the area / time, they were not on US or British servers. Even found a Japanese army map of the area dated 1942. Roads and rail all over the area in question.

After finding these issues with access and other weird things about the HMS PRINCE OF WALES (dated 2016), I assumed that the coverup is still being implemented and that I have been too open on my investigation. Immediately stopped trying. Acquired a virtual private network and implemented a 2-step offshore connection via countries with tight privacy laws (not many of those) and a BIG password.

Pages 334-339 of the Roberts commission dated 2 November 1944

On 7 December 1941, four hours before the attack at Pearl Harbor, the CNO (Admiral Stark) was handed a TOP ŞECRET (purple) decoded message (from the Japanese government to Japanese Ambassador Nomura) by Commander Kramer, the top code breaker for the US Navy. OP 20 G of Naval Intelligence.

The message instructed the Japanese Ambassador to deliver a fourteen-part message to the United States Secretary of State at exactly 1300 Washington time (and 0730 at Pearl Harbor, dawn).

The traitor Stark chose not to forward it to the Pacific fleet at Pearl or to the traitor Commander of the Pacific Fleet Admiral Kimmel.

The Navy's radio communications were the only way that they could of found out about this message, as the Army's communication lines from the Continent to Oahu were down on December 7, 1941.

Pages 331 of the Roberts commission dated 2 November 1944

"Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and responsible for the operations of the Fleet, failed to display the sound judgment expected of him in that he did not transmit to Admiral Kimmel, Commander in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, during the very critical period 26 November to 7 December, important information which he had regarding the Japanese situation, and especially in that, on the morning of 7 December 1941, he did not transmit immediately the fact that a message had been received which appeared to indicate that a break in diplomatic relations was imminent, and, that an attack in the Hawaiian area might he expected soon."

(Signed) James Forrestal, (Secretary of the Navy.

Page 393 of the Roberts commission dated 2 November 1944

15. Accordingly, I direct :

(a) Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, USN (Retired), shall not hold any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment.

(b) Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN (Retired), shall not hold any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment.

(c) The appropriate committees of Congress will be fully acquainted with the Navy's investigations into this matter, and public disclosure of the facts concerning the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, obtained in these investigations, will be made to the extent that such action can be taken without injuring current military operations or the national security.

Radar Sighting at 7:02 AM

The task force that attacked Pearl Harbor was located 1,200 miles north of Oahu until the 5th when they headed south and on the morning the 7th they were 230 miles north of Pearl, when the attack planes launched at sunrise. The squadrons flew most of the way at more than 6,000 ft (1.83 km).

In 1941 a radar site was located on Opana hill on the northern tip of Oahu, at 532 ft (0.16 km) it could detect an aircraft target flying at 6,500 ft (2 km) at 147 miles (237 km). At 7:02 am on December 7, 1941 Privates Joseph Lockard and George Elliot picked up the incoming attack squadrons, 56 minutes before the attack.

Sunrise that day was 6:32. The commanding officer for the defense of Oahu General Short allowed the radar sites to work from 4 to 7 am, saying this is the period most suited for a surprise attack. Thus Opana radar site should of been down at 7 am that day. It was Hawaii and things often don't happen on time so the truck was late, thus the operators continued to operate their radar equipment. This is the reason they picked up the planes at all.

The men reported their sighting to the Command Information Center (CIC) at Fort Shafter where Private Joseph McDonald took the call, he immediately informed the Officer In Charge Lieutenant Kermit Tyler (a pilot) who said it was nothing. McDonald called back Opana Radar site and spoke to Lockard who was excited, never seeing so many planes on his radar. McDonald returned to Tyler and wanted to notify Wheeler Field of the sighting. Again, he was told it was nothing, McDonald insisted Lieutenant Tyler talk to Lockard at Opana, Tyler explained it was probably a flight of Army B-17 Flying Fortress bombers and advised the radar crew not to worry.

At 7:40 McDonald returned to his tent waking his tent mate saying "Shim the Japs are coming". Elliot and Lockard lost contact with the incoming planes until 7:40 about the same time. Before 8:00 they headed to Kawailoa for breakfast and learned about the attack when they arrived. Elliot and Lockard rushed back to Opana and operated the radar until the attack ended.

During the attack, Admiral Kimmel stood by the window of his office at the submarine base, his jaw set in stony anguish as the disaster across the harbor unfolded with terrible fury, a spent .50 caliber machine gun bullet crashed through the glass, brushing the admiral before it clanged to the floor, cutting his white jacket and raising a welt on his chest. "It would have been merciful had it killed me," Kimmel murmured to his communications officer, Commander Maurice Curts.

An enlisted in the same room watched in wonder as the Admiral ripped off his 4-star shoulder boards in despair of so many of his men dying so violently and quickly. Both Kimmel and Short were fired and demoted 10 days later. They both retired within months.

After the attack, the officer in charge of defense on land (General Short) pointed the finger at the officer in charge of defense at sea (Admiral Kimmel) who pointed one back at him. Both were fired in days and retired within months.

A formal investigation by a Naval Board of Inquiry in August 1942 found that Lieutenant Tyler had been assigned to the Combat Information Center with no training, no supervision, and no staff. Tyler was subsequently cleared on any wrongdoing and no disciplinary actions were taken against him. He would go on and serve 20 more years and retire as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1962. Lieutenant Colonel is several ranks higher than a Lieutenant; it is the rank were most career officers retire as few make Colonel or above (general ranks).

"And Aaron shall cast lots upon two goats; one lot for the Lord, and the other lot for the scapegoat."

-- Leviticus 16:8

On May 25, 1999, the United States Senate passed a non-binding resolution exonerating Kimmel and Short by a 52 to 47 vote. The resolution stated they had performed their duties "competently and professionally" and the Japanese attacks were "not a result of dereliction of duty." "They were denied vital intelligence available in Washington," said Senator William V. Roth, Jr. (R-DE), contending they had been made scapegoats by the Pentagon. Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC) called Kimmel and Short "the two final victims of Pearl Harbor." The resolution was originally attached as an amendment to the Department of Defense spending bill for FY2000 (S.1059) and cleared the Congress as a whole in October 1999, urging President Bill Clinton to restore traitors Kimmel and Short to their full wartime ranks. However, neither Clinton nor any of his successors acted on the resolution.

The actions of Congress on 25 May 1999 is indeterminate and tells me they either had no idea what FDR did in 1941 or were part of a cover up. The inaction of Clinton on the resolution tells me he knew THE TRUTH.

Does any president deserve the very oxygen they breathe?

Admiral Husband Kimmel advanced to Commander of the Pacific Fleet in February 1941; due to the previous Commander of the Pacific Fleet Admiral Richardson being fired for vocally complaining that moving the battleships from San Diego to Oahu was a stupid idea.

The battleships at Pearl Harbor were a carrot for the Imperial Japanese Navy to nibble on. Their armor combined with the shallow depth of Pearl Harbor would surely protect them from harm. Pearl Harbor was about 90 ft (27 m) deep, too shallow for American aircraft torpedoes, but not for the highly advanced Japanese torpedoes equipped with a wooden break away braking system that prevented them from hitting the shallow bay bottom. They ran fine and true to their targets with 333-pound warheads.

The CNO told FDR in person it was stupid to move the fleet to Pearl Harbor. This was FDR's idea and every commander from the CNO to CINCPACFLT Admiral Richardson thought it was a stupid idea, they just didn't say so publicly -- Richardson did. So FDR fired him.

The battleship fleet moved from its previous home in San Diego, California to Pearl Harbor in May 1940. For doing his duty and complaining Admiral Richardson was relieved of command. His replacement Admiral Kimmel on 18 February 1941 (only 17 days after taking command) wrote to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Admiral Harold Stark: "I feel that a surprise attack (submarine, air, or combined) on Pearl Harbor is a possibility; we are taking immediate practical steps to minimize the damage inflicted and to ensure that the attacking force will pay."

On 18 April 1941, Kimmel wrote to the CNO requesting additional resources for base construction at Wake Island and for a US Marine Corps defense battalion to be stationed there.

On 19 August 1941 Naval Air Station Midway was commissioned after completion of runways and support structures, with a Marine garrison being assigned shortly afterward. In November Kimmel ordered USS Enterprise to ferry Marine fighters and pilots to Wake Island to reinforce the garrison.

28 November Kimmel orders USS Enterprise to ferry Marine fighters and pilots to WAKE Island to reinforce the garrison. Kimmel also orders the USS Lexington to depart Pearl Harbor on 5 December to ferry Marine dive bombers to Midway. Because of these missions neither aircraft carrier was in Pearl Harbor during the later Japanese attack. The third Pacific fleet carrier USS SARATOGA was just coming out of the shipyard for upkeep.

A member of the Roberts Commission, Roberts Admiral William Harrison Standley disavowed the report, maintaining that "these two officers were martyred" and "if they had been brought to trial, both would have been cleared of the charge."

Article 92 of the Uniform Code Of Military Justice defines disobeying a direct order as three types of offenses - violations or failures to obey lawful general orders or regulations, failures to obey other lawful orders, and dereliction of duty.

Had the Navy believed Kimmel and Short were asleep at the wheel during Pearl Harbor and were directly responsible for the deaths of over 2 thousand military members and civilians; the rails would have been GREASED on their way to Leavenworth and they would have been HUNG by their necks till they were dead. This confirms that they were martyred. That is what this book is about.

CHAPTER 12
MY CREDENTIALS, THE ISLAND & BATTLE OF OKINAWA

Okinawa had its own kingdoms (a lot more than 1) for thousands of years. They lost them occasionally to invaders from Japan or China, or America. We were the last and Japan before us, they took the Ryukyu island chain in 1871. They were the first victims of an expansionist Japan. I know they would not have gone quietly, but that is another story.

They incorporated Okinawans into their new system of government. My son's great grandfather on the Okinawan side was part of that. He was proud and died fighting Americans at the Shuri Castle complex (just a couple of miles from his home) in a blast, maybe from the USS NEVADA who shelled it for three days to soften it after 4 divisions (50,000-80,000 men) spent a month and a half of trying to take it in extremely bitter fighting. Relatives in the battle were not able to find his body, just gone. They were incredibly sad and even today he is remembered and mourned with incense/prayers and his picture is displayed in the homes of relatives (as it will always be). I saw his picture in my sons great-uncles home in Nago, Okinawa. All heavily populated area today.

While in Okinawa I took a walk, climbed a hill covered with jungle to a highly manicured city park on the other side with an ornate cabana on the edge overlooking the island and the East China Sea, found a nice sports coat on a hanger on a tree, then found the Japanese owner hanging on the other side of the tree; called police, talked to them, happens here all the time. Weird. Weirder -- had to be spiritually cleaned before I could reenter wife's parents' home (knew better than just walk in). Basically I was beaten with palm fronds for half an hour by a relative; I am

positive it removed any bad spirits I had around me. My Okinawan friend disregarded it altogether, "mainlander" was all he said. Did I say Okinawans do not like Japanese?

Okinawans have their own language and history. Probably populated since before the end of the last ice age, 10,000-15,000 years ago. Even have probable castle ruins offshore (southwest a couple of hundred miles, under 400 foot of water), near other islands in the Ryukyus island chain. Many castle ruins on the island so old they look like hills of rubble.

In 1945, we bulldozed the entire heavily populated area of the southern 20 miles (32 km) of the island - every couple of days for over three months with artillery and naval gunfire (explosives and hot angry buzzing shards of twisted steel). 6,000,000 shells 7 inch (18 cm) or bigger, we did not bother counting smaller stuff.

Steel is a terribly angry metal; it remembers everything that has happened to it, artillery is red hot pieces of jagged steel moving at a mile or two per second, It did not just kill military, 150,000 - 180,000 civilian's dead. The civilians stayed with the japs because they wanted protection and were told we ate children. At the end a lot jumped from the southern and far western cliffs. A few cave bunkers with smoke marks on the roof are visible on Kadena AFB from Highway 58 south of Kadena cho (city).

We lost more personnel at sea than on land in the Battle of Okinawa due to many hundreds of Kamikaze’s attacking the ships.

This is a place where today anyone will help you or be friendly, they would feed you too but would be afraid of offending you, because you might not be used to their food. You can drop

your wallet packed with money anywhere in Japan (except any areas frequented by foreigners), stop by the nearest police station in a week or two and it will be intact (with nothing taken).

Pass out in the middle of the road, and they will drive around you. Americans would drive you over you or curse and honk.

We killed 2 million of them.

Awesome people. Never a problem during the 12 years stationed on the island. 60 x 20 miles. Went to the north and south point once each. Long drives where the max speed limit is 50 km on main roads. I only locked my car on US bases and near dive sites, thieving Americans.

They have a long memory. From 1987-1999 I never saw a Japanese flag except on the base in front of the American headquarters building and by the gates on base property. The civilians do not fly a Japanese flag at island government building nor anywhere else, and they do not want the emperor visiting either (think he visited once after I left in 99, many protesters). Not sure of the flag thing, but my wife still does not entirely trust Japanese or me either for that matter. Foreign devils all. 75 years and they still remember the lies of the war that got so many of them killed. Nixon was very rude when he gave Okinawa back to Japan. Should have let them create a country. This is all my opinion, I must add. Have a lot of those.

Okinawans enjoy a lot of stuff mainlanders don't: spam, chocolate, AW root beer (at midnight, I would run for an hour from my 7TH floor tower apt on Foster/Butler Marine Corp Base, I ran by 4 different civilian AW root beer shops), Foremost ice cream, Shakeys pizza, ketchup, some regular household and

bathroom stuff. Stuff that a US Marine would give to starving people after a battle, and of course smoking and drinking American whiskey. They seem to of passed on acquiring the rudeness and vulgarity, learning to put up with Marines over the continuing US occupation of Okinawa (and Japan), 75 years so far. The Okinawans would rather have lice (you can kill the lice) than be occupied by any foreign army. If they decided, we are GONE.

The Okinawans invented their own form of Karate because the Japanese took away their weapons when they took over in 1871. I watched a demo there where the black belt put his finger through some hard wood after I physically examined it. They really break stuff.

In the battle we killed most everyone and everything above ground; death was fickle, striking here -- but not there. Artillery is like that, one quick look across the front line at Shuri and Buckner, the commanding General - a 3 star - was dead. Fickle. The civilians called it the Typhoon of Steel.

This is an island used to getting hit 40-50 times a year by storms, a half dozen hits are pretty hard -- cat 3-5's. They lie in typhoon alley. Everything is made of concrete and steel. Few wood houses, those are in northern Okinawa where there was little fighting. Used to be dirt farmers and fishermen, few other trades. Lots of fishermen never came back -- a fact of oceanic life, you see plaques honoring them in Kanji -- along the seashores. A tough people, but friendly and honest. Even without speaking Japanese, I could live anywhere in Japan, love the country, and the people. They are A LOT nicer than Americans.

From 1976 to 1999 I counted 450 storms that I tracked from birth to death, probably got hit or brushed by half. In 1996 Typhoon Kirk came right over the island moving at 4-5 mph. When the eye first came over us at 3am, the eye wall winds had bent the housing area stop signs flat and parallel to the ground (I could see them from my 7th floor perch). These are the winds that pushed around some marine cars on their hoods/sides around the barracks parking lot -- you may have seen the videos.

At 4 mph it takes a while for a 300-mile-wide storm to move directly over you and clear the area. Kirk was weird as it was huge but not that strong (110 knots), its eye was measured by satellite on 12 Aug 1996 at 1130 Zulu time (Greenwich Mean Time) at 92 civilian miles wide (77 nautical miles) when it was right over the island. The other side of the eyewall hit at 9pm, after 18 hours of perfectly clear blue skies. We were locked down so I could not even go outside. Orders, military people generally obey that stuff. Kirk was amazing as it was only a cat 1-2 when it hit Okinawa.

After a big typhoon like Kirk, not many signs, birds, or trash left afterwards. Clean. My Okinawan friend had lots of work. He repaired signs. We could not play racquetball or drink beer for a week or two, damn typhoons. Office lost our big satellite dish and 1 US sailor was lost on the seawall the day before. 2 Japanese died snorkeling in rough seas 2 days before the storm. This was a cat 1-2.

It is very scary being on the 7th floor of a big apartment building during a typhoon like kirk. The floor to ceiling windows bow a LOT more than you WANT them too; a lot MORE than you think they CAN, and you can't open the main door to the common center - elevator of the building at all. Sailor and dad you know,

where is the back door, and is anyone scary anywhere in the general area? Kirks eye was over Okinawa 18 hours. Dead calm and clear the whole time. Three days off: a day of typhoon winds, a day of blue sky, another day of typhoon winds. Okinawans just ignored it and went to work Most Americans are ordered to stay home. Lots of typhoon days on Okinawa.

A storm as slow as kirk is rare. Only storm I saw that was so well organized and slow so long. Strong typhoons happen a dozen times a year in Okinawa, tons of lesser boys and girls. They generally make a right turn anywhere from Okinawa to the Yellow Sea, then are swept up into the Jetstream and the Polar Fronts coming off Siberia and die a quick death. Cold/dry air kills them.

OK idiots stay away from the seawall or beach when its stormy. 1 out of 100 waves is a lot bigger than the other 99 and is possibly going to try and kill you. Get older, and you are NOT going to live forever doing stupid stuff like that. Never turn your back to the sea. It is the most dangerous direction at the beach, unless there is a fire or bad people present. Be prepared. Check for jelly fish and those rock fish things that lay under water on the seawall steps and wait for you to step on their spiny back (slide your feet, do not step). Both will hurt at least 2 weeks, and clean ALL the coral out of wounds, it will GROW inside a human body.

Sailor and Shipboard duty, sorry. Scared of fires, the ocean, and most everything in it. In any emergency that will kill you: ships, planes, cars, fires and wreaks, if you are not dead you may have about 30 seconds to save your own life. Use it well and control your fear. Preparation, planning and a cool head are keys to both short/long term survival and heightened productivity.

The one thing I hate in Japan is the traffic, stinks almost any hour. Plus, all Japanese drivers seem to leave their extreme politeness wherever they got into the car. Americans are much more polite drivers. Maybe they don't appreciate Americans driving in Okinawa. Took a lot of shortcuts and sugarcane field roads.

80 Sen was a pilot and commanded an aircraft carrier (only a flyer can). He could fly whenever circumstances permitted and go as fast as possible. Anything to avoid the traffic. He likely used the ships plane on his flagship battleship to fly to Atsugi from sea when he had to, which was a lot I think. Royal invitations do not RSVP well.

Time is money, production, and distance; Admirals hate unscheduled time, it must be managed. They live in a world were almost every second is accounted for. Yamamoto did manage to take time to see his geisha girlfriends, which besides gambling was his only bad habit.

My last tour was the staff weather forecaster as an First Class, an E6 (with over 16 years' time in service) in Japan and volunteered to drive the Admiral (all the other enlisted were scared of the Admiral). Turned it down once and the young new guy backed up at the expressway gate and ran into a Japanese car. Empty car but still didn't look good, or safe, or good judgement, so he was fired and I was asked again. Volunteered. I had 8 years on the island and knew Okinawa better than my current wife does and she was born there. In my down time (when the Admiral was off the island) I would take the black car and drive places I had not been before. Was always looking for parks, in Japan every playground is a wonderland of unique play toys, 100 yard slides and suspension wires you hang from and glide to the end. Worked

out well.

Still had to do all the weather briefing to the admiral and staff and attend the weekly staff briefing that needed to be done, I opened with a weather PowerPoint type assisted brief. Ended up also doing his personal IT support, after C got pissed at RM2 W and threw the Dell laptop out the window of his office in the HQ (I was there, her eyes grew real wide at that). Funny, since the admiral was watching me when he did it to see what I would do. Something to talk about. Love both of them.

A navy cook took the admirals car, for a cooks errand. A bird flew into the car and he fought with it. Feathers everywhere. Awesome. Clean it. Then I cleaned it again to make sure, damn MS's. Another day had the admiral in the car and someone hit the closed passenger window with a football from a passing game on a base park field. HARD. Probably a marine. Hard to miss a black car with two blue stars on the plates.

It was an hour to the airport, and an hour and a half from his quarters to the airport. Incoming Americans usually arrive on the last flight into Naha, 11-14 hours to Tokyo, 2 more to Naha (1,500 km from Tokyo to Naha). If I did not know the area we were going too, I would go there anytime I had free and drive around in the black car. Scout my entrance and exit, go there during the same time of day or night as the event, check traffic issues, look for people putting stuff up, if so ask. Ask what is going on or tell the Aide to figure it out. I was good anywhere we went on Okinawa, to the minute. If we were late it was the Admirals fault because I had told him when to leave, if he was not ready and left after that time - oh well. That would be when I exceeded speed limits, as civilian airplanes do not wait for brass ass. I was never late.

The Admirals gave me a crapload of metals. All they could do. I was toast. Liked pot too much a long time ago. As an E6 I had hit 20 year high year tenure, I was done and had to get out. Fun to occasionally shoot the breeze with the commanders. They were all business 365/24/7. I would visually inspect the admiral on departure and have asked them change to another uniform because they had crap on their uniform, they are human to. All goes in the same hole and out that other one. I was lazy and didn't want to make emergency runs for clean uniforms, traffic going into or out of any metro area is a bitch in every country and that's where events and airports are almost always located: metro areas.

I was an E6 on my last enlistment, working dress whites (nametag, ribbons, no medals - working whites). I asked a 3-star admiral in Full Dress Whites from San Diego why HE allowed a high pressure pipe to explode on one of HIS ships recently and kill another E6 sailor who was taking a shower on a USN ship that was import Okinawa. I was pissed. This was the Admiral in charge of maintenance for the entire Pacific fleet, sitting next to my 1-star admiral in the car. Money. Break fix. His exact words. No maintenance on critical systems like 1,200-pound steam lines big enough to craw in. I would expect they may have thought I was a tough crowd. Good people, every single one of them that I meet.

To lift an autumn leaf is no sign of great strength

to see the sun and moon is no sign of sharp sight

to hear the noise of thunder is no sign of a quick ear

Sun Tzu
500 BC

Figure 15 The USS NEVADA on the left, at the very top of her mast you can see her radar system transmitter and the receiver right above it (looks like a fence). Targeting data from this would feed right into their firing solution analog computer. They COULD shoot very well at night, as the Japanese learned at Guadalcanal.

On December 7, 1941, the air attack alerting and defense system for Oahu was only partially operational. The point of failure was not at the radar site at Opana which work flawlessly, the failure was at the information and control center at Fort Shafter. Critical information was not passed to air squadrons on the island to enable them to launch and intercept the attacking Japanese force.

The air defense system had been tested end to end on November 12; when during an air assault exercise, a US carrier launched planes against Pearl Harbor from 100 miles away. These planes were successfully intercepted 30 miles away from the island.

At the order of General Short, for an entire week prior to December 7, these systems and all defense personnel were on full alert (a drill). On December 6, he called the drill successful and they secured all weapons, ammunition, parked aircraft in nice rows, and everyone given the rest of the weekend off.

The radar site on the far Northwest point of Oahu – Opana was operated on December 7 by Army Privates Joseph Lockard and George Elliot. Prior to 7:48 am, these are the only personnel in the Alert System on Oahu that preformed their job flawlessly. They reported the planes to the Information and Control center (command center) at Fort Shafter at 7:02, this should have kicked off an automatic air response from multiple airfields on Oahu. But everyone had the day off and Lt Kermit Taylor did not relay the critical information to the right people; I believe Kermit was under secret orders to not rely any alerts that morning, as evidenced by him not being court martialed and shot after the attack. Kermit would retire twenty years later.

Other sites that did not alert anyone.

1. Central – Fort Shafter Radar Site, near Hickam airport
2. Northwest – Kawailoa Radar site, South of Opana
3. Northeast - Kaaawa Radar Site, windward side

4. South – Koko Head Radar Site – near the blowhole, far south and east
5. Battleships import USS WEST VIRGINIA and USS PENNSYLVANIA
6. AV-4 CURTISS – Seaplane Tender

General Short commanded five radar sites on Oahu, for some reason I previously had the impression there were only one. Few documentations mention other sites.

Oahu had 5 mobile land-based radar sites, in addition, several ships in the harbor had radar, along with the carriers at sea. Except of Opana none of them sounded an alarm. The radar sites were only allowed to operate their radars from 0400 to 0700 on December 7 1941. The reason the privates in Opana saw the incoming planes was the truck taking them to breakfast was late and they were operating their radars against General Shorts specific orders to shut them down at 0700.

CHAPTER 13
THE WOLVES, THE COWS & THE CHICKENS

FYI - The Nazi intercept site on the Dutch coast picked up the conversation between Churchill and FDR on November 26, 1941, when FDR decides to let Oahu get attacked with no warning.

The following excerpts comes from

GUARDING THE UNITED STATES AND ITS OUTPOSTS, By Stetson Conn, Rose C. Engelman, Byron Fairchild
https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/Guard-US/ch7.htm

Monday afternoon, November 24, with Mr. Roosevelt's approval Admiral Stark and General Marshall sent out a joint dispatch to senior Army and Navy commanders in the Philippines and Hawaii.

> The message warned of "a surprise aggressive movement in any direction" by Japanese forces, "including an attack on the Philippines or Guam;" and it requested its action addressees (among them, Admiral Kimmel) to inform the senior Army officer in their respective areas.

When the next and better known War Warnings of November 27 went out, the Army and Navy chiefs in Washington knew that war was all but certain, and probably imminent, although they had not been consulted about, nor even shown, the answer given to the Japanese envoys the preceding afternoon.

> Negotiations with Japan appear to be terminated to all practical purposes with only the barest possibilities that the Japanese Government might come back and offer to continue. Japanese future action unpredictable but

> hostile action possible at any moment.
>
> If hostilities cannot, repeat cannot, be avoided, the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act. This policy should not, repeat not, be construed as restricting you to a course of action that might jeopardize your defense.
>
> Prior to hostile Japanese action, you are directed to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary but these measures should be carried out so as not, repeat not, to alarm the civil population or disclose intent. Report measures taken. Should hostilities occur, you will carry out the tasks assigned in Rainbow 5 as far as they pertain to Japan. Limit dissemination of this highly $ecret information to minimum essential officers.

Within half an hour after receiving the first message, and before he saw the second, General Short (after consulting with his Chief of Staff only) sent his report of action taken: "Report department alerted to prevent sabotage. Liaison with Navy." The parallel Navy Department message of November 27 to Admiral Kimmel

> "This dispatch is to be considered a war warning. Negotiations with Japan . . . have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days..."

General Short's action had been to order an Alert No. 1, as defined in a new Standing Operating Procedure dated 5 November 1941. This alert assumed increased danger of sabotage and internal unrest, but no threat from without. Under it the Army, in General Short's words, "put out a lot of additional guards and checked on everything," and for the two

infantry divisions this meant keeping thirty officers and 1,012 enlisted men on guard and patrol duty. The Hawaiian Air Force was ordered to concentrate planes so that they could be guarded more easily, and these orders were as easily executed since that was the usual practice at Hickam and Wheeler Fields anyway.

The only deviation from procedures prescribed under Alert No. 1 was an order directing the operation of the new Army radar machines between four and seven each morning-the most likely period for a carrier strike, according to previous studies. On November 28 the local press explained, "The entire Hawaiian Department was ordered on a 'routine training alert' last night."

Why General Short did not alert his command more fully was to become the subject of long questioning after the Japanese attacked. The new Standard Operating Procedure had prescribed two higher alerts: under No. 2, against a threat of air and surface bombardment, all coastal and air defenses, including antiaircraft guns, were to be ready for action; under No. 3, against a threat of invasion as well, all Army defenders were to occupy battle positions.

Before the warnings from Washington came in on November 27, General Short had been in conference for three hours during the morning with Admiral Kimmel, Admiral Bloch, and members of their staffs, discussing a Washington plan for reinforcing Midway and Wake Islands by sending out fifty of the most modern Army pursuit planes then on Oahu. A proposal that the Hawaiian Department should part with half of its effective pursuit strength for even a limited period must itself have been an indication to General Short, as it was to Admiral Kimmel, that Washington had no inkling of any Japanese plan to attack Oahu. For local warning of such an attack the general was completely dependent on the Navy.

During the conference on the 27th Admiral Kimmel turned to his War Plans officer, Capt. Charles H. McMorris, and asked specifically what the chances of a surprise raid on Oahu were, and the answer was "none."

The Navy was already operating under procedures similar to those under the Army's No. 1 alert; the only new precaution ordered locally after the warning of the 27th was a careful surface patrol of Hawaiian waters against submarine attack. The Navy had about fifty long-range patrol planes with which it could have instituted distant reconnaissance from Oahu; but after careful reflection Admiral Kimmel decided his best course was "to bend every effort towards getting the patrol planes ready for unlimited war operations" rather than "to expend their efforts in partial and ineffective peace-time searches."

In consequence, when the attack came, the Navy had only three of its Oahu-based patrol planes in the air. And these were fleet planes, since none of the 108 aircraft specifically allotted by the Navy to Hawaii for distant reconnaissance was due to arrive for another year.

As far as I have seen in my research, none of the data in the following section was presented during any of the 10 Navy and Congressional hearing on the Attack on Pearl Harbor. Perhaps the Air Force in 1991 wanted to get the information out for prosperity, or maybe it was the right thing to do. I salute the authors and General Jimmie Adams, Commander Pacific Air Forces in 1991 for his support of this effort. My thanks, another leaf turned over. The truth may actually set us free.

For the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Air Force historian on Hickam Air Force Base wanted to compile the data he had on the Air Force efforts on December 7 1941. The result is this book. It is a 228 page PDF available for download from

https://media.defense.gov/2010/Sep/17/2001329818/-1/-1/0/AFD-100917-040.pdf and available for purchase in book form from a variety of sources.

The following 3 pages of content comes from "7 December 1941 The Air Force Story"

By Leatrice R. Arakaki and John R. Kuborn, Pacific Air Forces Office of History, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii 1991

Figure 16 Wheeler Field Oahu December 7 1941

The key to the Hawaiian Islands air defense was the air warning system (AWS), consisting of radar units, an air warning center, and the 14th Pursuit Wing at Wheeler. As the heart of the AWS, the air warning center contained an information center, fighter director, and an aircraft/ antiaircraft weapon control system. The information center needed to receive data about incoming aircraft, either from long - range reconnaissance, units stationed on the outer islands, surface ship contact, or radar in order to operate. Aircraft plotters marked the flight paths on a table map where the director, with liaison officers from the bomber and fighter commands, the Navy , and civilian aviation, identified them as either friendly or unknown. If marked unknown, the director ordered fighter interceptors launched, under the aircraft controller's direction, to investigate. This was how the British operated their aircraft warning system, and in theory this was what the Hawaiian Department had in place at Fort Shafter. In actuality the system used in Hawaii bore little resemblance to the British system.

On 12 November 1941, after the center was manned, the navy launched a simulated strike from a carrier 80 miles out to sea. The radar stations easily picked up the attackers, the center quickly identified them as enemy aircraft and within six minutes interceptor aircraft were airborne and met the attacking force 30 miles from the island.

These exercises demonstrated that the Hawaiian air warning system would work if it had operational radar units, a fully staffed information center, and armed and ready-to-fly interceptor aircraft. On 7 December, the AWS met none of these requirements. The following charts show how the system operated during the 12 November exercise and on the morning of 7 December. The solid black lines represent the lines of communication that were operational during each period.

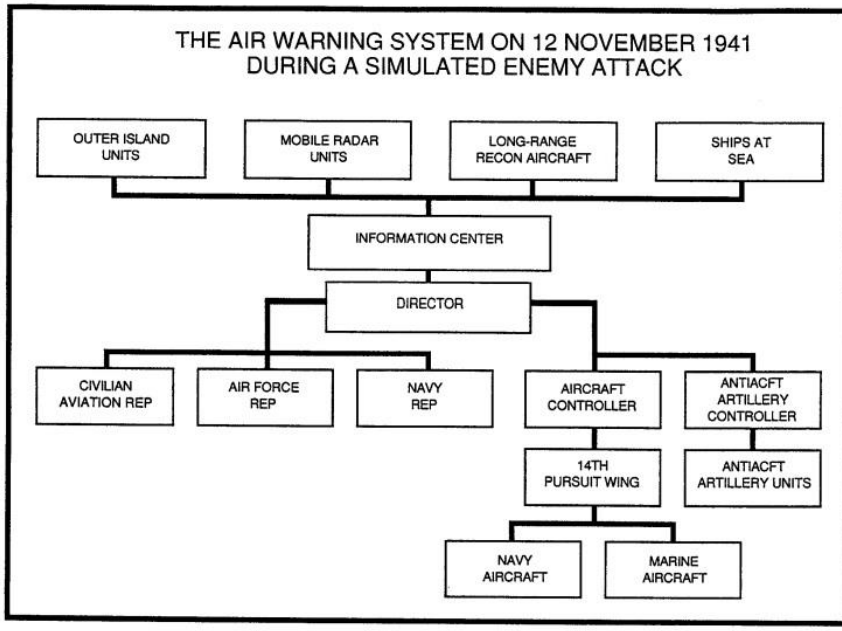


Figure 17 Oahu's Air Warning Systems on 12 November 1941, during a simulated enemy attack

FYI - The command center was stood up in General Shorts Headquarters on Fort Shafter on Oahu. This is where Lieutenant Kermit Taylor got the message from the radar operators on Opana about the incoming attack planes. General Short was likely standing right next to the unfortunate Lieutenant as he talked to the radar operators at Opana, Kermit would be blamed for the failure to alert but never punished.

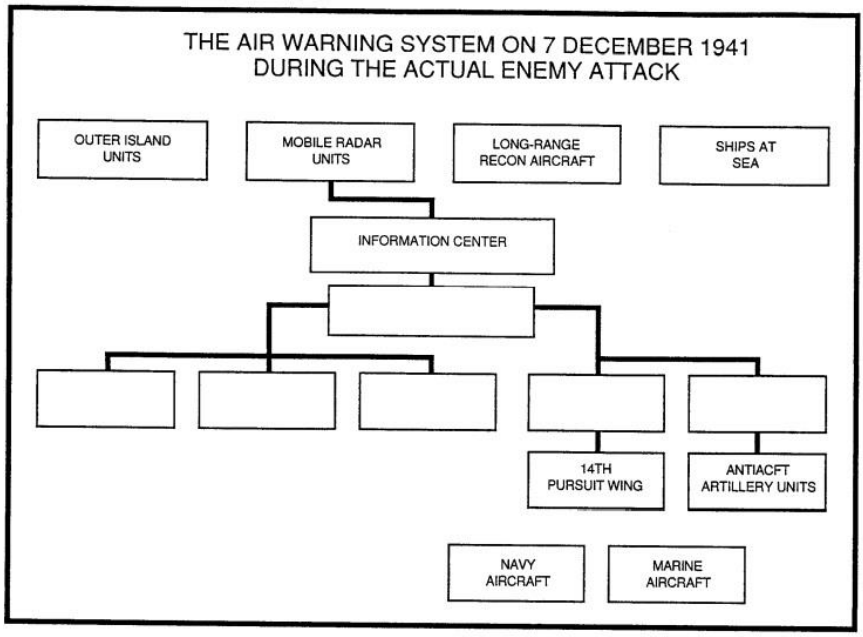


Figure 18 Oahu's Air Warning Systems on 7 December 1941, during a real enemy attack

On the morning of 7 December, the system was further degraded when, although five of the six radar systems were operational and the enlisted plotters were on hand from 0400 to 0700 under Signal Corps direction, no director or aircraft controller was on duty. The only officer present was Lt Kermit Tyler, a 14th Pursuit Wing pilot. Tyler was there to observe how the system worked and assist the controller with the pursuit aircraft after they had launched. In no way was he responsible for, or for that matter expected to know how to activate, the air warning system.

The whole purpose of the air warning system was to launch interceptor aircraft against would-be aggressors; yet no aircraft were ready to launch and attack the enemy that morning. If the Hawaiian air force was expected to defend the Islands, why

were no aircraft on alert?

During the week preceding 7 December, by order of General Short, the entire island engaged in a full-scale exercise for seven consecutive days. Army units from Schofield Barracks deployed, antiaircraft units drew ammunition and set up stations all over the island, and the Hawaiian air force armed aircraft and dispersed to protective revetments. The warning center was fully operational and launched aircraft against simulated attacking targets.

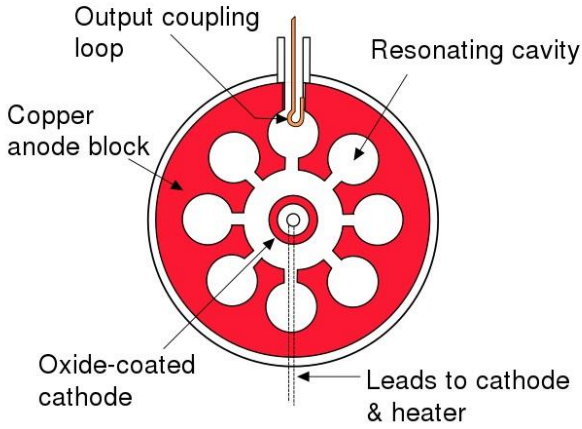
General Short considered this exercise to be a great success. After its cancellation of 6 December, personnel returned to the barracks, carefully cleaned and repaired the guns and equipment, removed the ammunition and repacked it in storage containers, and returned the aircraft to their main bases to be parked close together because Alert One was still in effect. After doing this, each command gave the troops the rest of the day off and told them to report to work Monday.

CHAPTER 14
RADARS IN 1941

Evidenced by the previous section from the book "7 December 1941 The Air Force Story" Radar was well understood. The Brits had been using it with great success against the Nazi blitz that started in September 1939. Without radar and a well-thought-out command and control system they would have been overwhelmed.

In 1939 radars was installed strictly on shore installations as the transmitter and receiver combination was too bulky for installation in aircraft or ships. The issue was solved when the cavity magnetron was radically improved by John Randall and Harry Boot at the University of Birmingham England in 1940. Their new compact design produced a 10 cm wavelength pulse (about 3.9 inches) this was critical for allowing our military forces to dominate both the seas and the air. It utilized higher frequencies and a much smaller antenna and transmitter. This invention if produced in large quantities could help win battles and thus the war. So the Brits gave it to America, who ran with it.

According to James Phinney Baxter III, Official Historian of the American Office of Scientific Research and Development: "When the members of the Tizard Mission brought the cavity magnetron to America in 1940, they carried the most valuable cargo ever brought to our shores".



Resonant cavity magnetron high-power
high-frequency oscillator

Figure 19 A mouthful, nine holes in a round copper block, with some hacksaw cuts between the center and the sides. Only taking ten thousand watts to make it work. Real simple but critical in winning the war

The high power of pulses from the device made centimeter-band radar practical, with shorter wavelength allowing detection from much smaller antennas. The small compact cavity magnetron tube reduced the size of radar sets, now they were able to be installed in aircraft, anti-submarine aircraft, and ships.

Britain had little ability to commercially develop the magnetron and Churchill agreed Sir Henry Tizard should give the magnetron to the Americans. An early 10 kW version, built in England by the GE Research Labs in London was taken on the Tizard Mission to the US in September 1940. As they met with US Navy reps who detailed technical problems; complaining their klystrons only produced 10 Watts. With a flourish, "Taffy" Bowen

pulled out a magnetron and explained it produced 1000 times that.

Bell Telephone Laboratories took the example and quickly began making copies and before the end of 1940. The Radiation Laboratory was built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to develop various types of radar using the magnetron. By early 1941 they had developed portable airborne radars.

RCA produced the first Navy radars. The first six units (delivered in 1940) were "CXAM" and installed on the USS CALIFORNIA, USS YORKTOWN, USS PENSACOLA, USS NORTHAMPTON, USS CHESTER, and USS CHICAGO. The next 14 units "CXAM-1" and slight improvements over CXAM. Installed on the USS TEXAS (in October 1941), USS PENNSYLVANIA, USS WEST VIRGINIA, USS NORTH CAROLINA, and USS WASHINGTON, USS LEXINGTON, USS SARATOGA, USS RANGER, USS ENTERPRISE, USS WASP, USS AUGUSTA; on two light cruisers, and the Seaplane Tender CURTISS.

The battleships USS TEXAS and USS PENNSYLVANIA and the Seaplane tender CURTISS, were all equipped with CXAM1 radar and import Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.

A typical line of sight for a source/receiver combo of carrier/aircraft gives the CXAM a detection range on the order of 100 miles (161 km), with no other variables taken into consideration. USS Lexington's CXAM-1 detected the incoming an Imperial Japanese Navy carrier strike force at 68 miles (109 km) during the battle of the Coral Sea. An aircraft with CXAM radar in the air could see much further.

CXAM in combination with our recently invented (a US invention) proximity shells with detonators utilizing the Doppler effect, gave carrier planes an overwhelming advantage. It showed in the destruction of the Imperial Japanese Navy carrier fleet and the shooting down of 600 Imperial Japanese Navy aircraft in the Battle of the Coral Sea, this was the turning point of the naval war in the Pacific. The Turkey shoot they called it.

John Randall and Harry Boot of the University of Birmingham, England - invented the 10 cm 10K magnetrons. They geeks single-handedly saved hundreds of thousands of allied lives and likely the wars in both the Pacific and Europe. Cheers.

CHAPTER 15
SHIPS IMPORT

99 Ships were present on 7 Dec 1941 in Pearl Harbor Hi – per Base situation report to CINCPACFLT Admiral Kimmel

Ship name	notes	# ships
BB-38 Pennsylvania	Damaged gun drydock 1, Three shafts removed (had CXAM RADAR)	1
BB-39 Arizona	Sunk, total loss berth F-7 forward of Nevada aft of Tennessee	2
BB-36 Nevada	damaged, beached at Hospital Point Moored aft of Dak	3
BB-37 Oklahoma	Sunk, total loss berth F-5, forward of West Virginia	4
BB-43 Tennessee	minor damage, repaired Feb 1942 berth F-6, next to West Virginia	5
BB-44 California	Sunk, floated, rebuilt by January 1944 starboard side to, at berth F-3.	6
BB-46 Maryland	two bomb hits, inboard of Oklahoma at berth F-5, for of Tennessee	7
BB-48 West Virginia	Sunk, floated, rebuilt berth F-6, fore of Arizona (had CXAM RADAR)	8
CA-32 New Orleans	Minor damage Moored at Berth B-16, Navy Yard Pearl Harbor	9
CA-38 San	Undamaged Under overhaul Navy Yard berth	10

Francisco	B-17	
CL-7 Raleigh	Damaged by torpedo berth F-12, forward of Utah, aft of Detroit	11
CL-8 Detroit	Undamaged Moored at berth F-13, aft of Raleigh	12
CL-46 Phoenix	Undamaged Berth C-6	13
CL-48 Honolulu	Minor damage berth B-21, Navy Yard, with St. Louis outboard	14
CL-49 St. Louis	Minor bullet hits outboard of Honolulu at Berth B-21, Navy Yard,	15
CL-50 Helena	Seriously damaged, repaired mid-1942 berth B-2 w Oglala	16
DD-66 Allen	Undamaged Moored to Chew, Solace nearby to port, berth X-5.	17
DD-103 Schley	Undamaged Moored nr ships overhaul in berth B-20, unarmed.	18
DD-106 Chew	Undamaged berth X-5 to Allen	19
DD-139 Ward	Undamaged patrolling channel entrance to Pearl Harbor	20
DD-349 Dewey	Undamaged berth X-2 Phelps MacDonough Worden, Hull Dobbin	21
DD-348 Farragut	Undamaged Berth X- 14 Aylwin, Farragut, Dale and Monaghan	22
DD-350 Hull	minor berth X-2	23

	w Dobbins Dewey Worden MacDonough Phelps	
DD-351 Macdonough	Undamaged berth X-2, Dobbins, Hull, Dewey, Worden and Phelps	24
DD-352 Worden	Undamaged Berth X-2, Dobbin. Hull, Phelps, Dewey , MacDonough	25
DD-353 Dale	Undamaged Berth X-14 w Aylwin, Farragut, Dale Monaghan	26
DD-354 Monaghan	Undamaged Berth X-14 w Aylwin, Farragut, Dale, Monaghan	27
DD-355 Aylwin	Minor damage berth buoy X-18 w Dale, Farragut and Monaghan	28
DD-357 Selfridge	Undamaged Conyngham, Tucker, Case and Reid, Whitney berth X-8	29
DD-360 Phelps	Undamaged berth X-2 Hull, Dewey, Worden, MacDonough, Dobbins	30
DD-365 Cummings	Minor damage berth B-15 Tracy, Preble, Cummings	31
DD-369 Reid	Undamaged Conyngham, Tucker, Case and Selfridge, at berth X-8	32
DD-370 Case	Undamaged w Whitney at berth X-8. Conyngham, Reid, Tucker, Case	33
DD-371 Conyngham	Undamaged Whitney at berth X-8 Reid, Tucker, Case and Selfridge	34

DD-372 Cassin	Heavily damaged in drydock, forward of Pennsylvania	35
DD-373 Shaw	Heavily damaged in floating drydock (YFD-2)	36
DD-374 Tucker	Undamaged Whitney, Reid, Conyngham, Case, Selfridge at berth X-8	37
DD-375 Downes	Heavily damaged in drydock next to Cassin forward of Pennsylvania	38
DD-386 Bagley	Minor damage Berth B-22, Navy Yard Pearl Harbor	39
DD-387 Blue	Undamaged Berth X-7	40
DD-388 Helm	Minor damage berth X-, en route to deperming buoys at West Loch	41
DD-389 Mugford	Undamaged moored port side to the Sacramento, in berth B-6	42
DD-390 Ralph Talbot	Undamaged buoy X-11 Patterson Henley to starboard.	43
DD-391 Henley	Minor damage Moored with Patterson and Ralph Talbot	44
DD-392 Patterson	Undamaged moored at berth X-11 with Henley and Ralph Talbot	45
DD-393 Jarvis	Undamaged moored berth B-6 Navy Yard Pearl Harbor	46
SS-167 Narwhal	Undamaged moored in berth S-9 at the Submarine Base	47

SS-169 Dolphin	Undamaged moored port side to, Pier #4, in Berth S-8	48
SS-170 Cachalot	Undamaged moored at berth B-1, Navy Yard, overhaul	49
SS-199 Tautog	Undamaged moored at pier two, U.S. Submarine Base	50
CM-4 Oglala	Sunk, recommissioned Feb 1944 Moored at berth B-2	51
AM-13 Turkey	Undamaged moored at the Coal Dock with Rail, Bobolink, and Vireo	52
AM-20 Bobolink	Undamaged moored Coal Docks with Vireo Turkey Rail	53
AM-26 Rail	Undamaged moored Coal Dock with Turkey, Bobolink, and Vireo	54
AM-31 Tern	Undamaged moored berth B-5	55
AM-43 Grebe	Undamaged berth B-20, Navy Yard, alongside Schley	56
AM-52 Vireo	Undamaged moored Coal Dock, with Turkey, Bobolink, Rail	57
DM-15 Gamble	Undamaged D-3, Ramsay, Breese, Montgomery, Gamble	58
DM-16 Ramsay	Undamaged D-3, Ramsay, Breese, Montgomery, and Gamble	59
DM-17 Montgomery	Undamaged berth D-3, Ramsay, Breese, Montgomery, and Gamble	60

DM-18 Breese	Undamaged berth D-3, Ramsay, Breese, Montgomery, and Gamble	61
DM-19 Tracy	Undamaged berth B-15, Preble and Cummings	62
DM-20 Preble	Undamaged berth B-15, Tracy, Preble, Cummings	63
DM-21 Sicard	Undamaged berth B-18 Pruitt in Navy Yard undergoing overhaul.	64
DM-22 Pruitt	Undamaged berth B-18, Navy Yard Sicard and Ontario	65
DMS-14 Zane	Undamaged Mine Div 4 buoys D-7 Trever, Wasmuth, Zane, Perry.	66
DMS-15 Wasmuth	Undamaged Mine Div 4 at buoys D-7 Trever, Wasmuth, Zane, Perry.	67
DMS-16 Trever	Undamaged buoys D-7 and D-7-S, Trever, Wasmuth, Zane, Perry	68
DMS-17 Perry	Undamaged buoy D-7, Trever, Wasmuth, Zane, and Perry	69
PG-19 Sacramento	Undamaged berth B-6, with Mugford and Jarvis	70
AD-3 Dobbin	Minor damage berth X-2 Hull, Dewey, Worden, MacDonough, Phelps	71
AD-4 Whitney	Undamaged buoys X-8 Conyngham Reid Tucker Case Selfridge	72
AV-4 Curtiss – Seaplane	bomb damage moored in berth X-22 (had CXAM radar)	73

Tender		
AV-8 Tangier	Minor damage berth F-10, Utah moored F-11 Raleigh at F-12	74
AVP-4 Avocet	Undamaged moored at berth F-1, Naval Air Station Dock	75
AVP-7 Swan	Undamaged resting on the Marine Railway dock, in boiler upkeep	76
AVD-6 Hulbert	Undamaged moored berth S-3 at the Submarine Base	77
AVD-11 Thornton	Undamaged moored port side to dock at berth S-1, Submarine Base	78
AE-1 Pyro	Minor damage from a dive bomber West Loch dock.	79
AO-12	Ramapo Undamaged moored in Berth B-12, aft of Rigel,	80
AO-23 Neosho	Undamaged Berth F-4, NAS, Ford Island (aft of California)	81
AR-1 Medusa	Undamaged moored berth X-23 near Curtiss	82
AR-4 Vestal	struck by 2 bombs, next to Arizona of the Arizona at F-7	83
AR-11 Rigel	Minor damage from bomb near-misses moored in berth B-13,	84
AS-14 Pelias	Undamaged moored at submarine Base dock	85

ASR-1 Widgeon	Undamaged berthed at the submarine base	86
AH-5 Solace	Undamaged moored berth X-4. Moved to berth X-13 at 0900.	87
AKS-1 Castor	Undamaged berthed at Merry Point berth M-4, near Sumner	88
AKS-3 Antares	Undamaged, docked Honolulu at 1146 Operating in harbor entrance	89
AT-13 Ontario	Undamaged berth B-18	90
AT-38 Keosanqua	Operating at harbor entrance with Antares	91
AG-16 Utah	Sunk, total loss Berth F-11	92
AG-31 Argonne	Moored at berth B-5, north end of 1010 Dock.	93
AG-32 Sumner	Minor injuries new dock at Submarine Base	94
AMc-8 Cockatoo	Undamaged	95
AMc-9 Crossbill	Undamaged Returned to harbor from sweeping 0525	96
AMc-14 Condor	Undamaged Returned to harbor from sweeping 0525	97
AMc-30 Reedbird		98

AT-28 Sunnadin		99
WHEC-37 Taney	Moored in Honolulu harbor	
YT-146 Hoga	Undamaged during attack	101
YT-9 Sotoyomo	Damaged	102

The next three pages are excerpts from the Navy web page on the Attack on Pearl Harbor

https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/p/the-pearl-harbor-attack-7-december-1941.html

At 6:00 a.m. on 7 December, the six Japanese carriers launched a first wave of 181 planes composed of torpedo bombers, dive bombers, horizontal bombers and fighters. Even as they winged south, some elements of U.S. forces on Oahu realized there was something different about this Sunday morning.

In the hours before dawn, U.S. Navy vessels spotted an unidentified submarine periscope near the entrance to Pearl Harbor. It was attacked and reported sunk by the destroyer USS *Ward* (DD-139) and a patrol plane. At 7:00 a.m., an alert operator of an Army radar station at Opana spotted the approaching first wave of the attack force. The officers to whom those reports were relayed did not consider them significant enough to take action. The report of the submarine sinking was handled routinely, and the radar sighting was passed off as an approaching group of American planes due to arrive that morning.

The Japanese aircrews achieved complete surprise when they hit American ships and military installations on Oahu shortly before 8:00 a.m. They attacked military airfields at the same time they hit the fleet anchored in Pearl Harbor. The Navy air bases at Ford Island and Kaneohe Bay, the Marine airfield at Ewa and the Army Air Corps fields at Bellows, Wheeler and Hickam were all bombed and strafed as other elements of the attacking force began their assaults on the ships moored in Pearl Harbor. The purpose of the simultaneous attacks was to destroy the American planes before they could rise to intercept the Japanese.

Of the more than 90 ships at anchor in Pearl Harbor, the primary targets were the eight battleships anchored there. seven were moored on Battleship Row along the southeast shore of Ford Island while the USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38) lay in drydock

across the channel. Within the first minutes of the attack all the battleships adjacent to Ford Island had taken bomb and or torpedo hits. The USS *West Virginia* (BB-48) sank quickly. The USS *Oklahoma* (BB-37) turned turtle and sank. At about 8:10 a.m., the USS *Arizona* (BB-39) was mortally wounded by an armor piercing bomb which ignited the ship's forward ammunition magazine. The resulting explosion and fire killed 1,177 crewmen, the greatest loss of life on any ship that day and about half the total number of Americans killed. The USS *California* (BB-44), USS *Maryland* (BB-46), USS *Tennessee* (BB-43) and USS *Nevada* (BB-36) also suffered varying degrees of damage in the first half hour of the raid.

There was a short lull in the fury of the attack at about 8:30 a.m. At that time the USS *Nevada* (BB-36), despite her wounds, managed to get underway and move down the channel toward the open sea. Before she could clear the harbor, a second wave of 170 Japanese planes, launched 30 minutes after the first, appeared over the harbor. They concentrated their attacks on the moving battleship, hoping to sink her in the channel and block the narrow entrance to Pearl Harbor. On orders from the harbor control tower, the USS *Nevada* (BB-36) beached herself at Hospital Point and the channel remained clear.

When the attack ended shortly before 10:00 a.m., less than two hours after it began, the American forces has paid a fearful price. Twenty-one ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet were sunk or damaged: the battleships USS *Arizona* (BB-39), USS *California* (BB-44), USS *Maryland* (BB-46), USS *Nevada* (BB-36), USS *Oklahoma* (BB-37), USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), USS *Tennessee* (BB-43) and USS *West Virginia* (BB-48); cruisers USS *Helena* (CL-50), USS *Honolulu* (CL-48) and USS *Raleigh* (CL-7); the destroyers USS *Cassin* (DD-372), USS *Downes* (DD-375), USS *Helm* (DD-388) and USS *Shaw* (DD-373); seaplane tender USS *Curtiss* (AV-4); target ship (ex-battleship) USS *Utah* (AG-16); repair ship USS *Vestal* (AR-4); minelayer USS *Oglala* (CM-4); tug USS *Sotoyomo* (YT-9); and *Floating Drydock Number 2*. Aircraft

losses were 188 destroyed and 159 damaged, the majority hit before the had a chance to take off. American dead numbered 2,403. That figure included 68 civilians (many young children), most of them killed by improperly fused anti-aircraft shells landing in Honolulu. There were 1,178 military and civilian wounded.

Japanese losses were comparatively light. Twenty-nine planes, less than 10 percent of the attacking force, failed to return to their carriers.

The Japanese success was overwhelming, but it was not complete. They failed to damage any American aircraft carriers, which by a stroke of luck, had been absent from the harbor. They neglected to damage the shoreside facilities at the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, which played an important role in the Allied victory in World War II. American technological skill raised and repaired all but three of the ships sunk or damaged at Pearl Harbor (the USS *Arizona* (BB-39) considered too badly damaged to be salvaged, the USS *Oklahoma*(BB-37) raised and considered too old to be worth repairing, and the obsolete USS *Utah* (AG-16) considered not worth the effort). Most importantly, the shock and anger caused by the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor united a divided nation and was translated into a wholehearted commitment to victory in World War II.

CHAPTER 16
BLOOD ON OUR OWN HANDS

As much as I would like to continue blaming Yamamoto for the destruction at Pearl Harbor (which myself and millions have done for 80 years); I am now unable to do so. The bulk of the blame lies squarely on FDR and a few ~~good~~ Officers.

Faces of Traitors

In August 1941 Captain Mountbatten of the Royal Navy visited Pearl Harbor, five months before the Japanese attack on it. Appalled at the US naval base's lack of preparedness, especially drawing on Japan's history of launching wars with surprise attacks as well as the successful British surprise aircraft torpedo attack on the Italian Naval Base of Taranto (in November 1940) which had effectively knocked Italy's entire fleet out of the war. Of the sheer effectiveness of aircraft against warships, he accurately predicted the US would enter the war following a Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

The British had assisted the Japanese since WWI in building up their Navy and air power. They knew very well what we were facing, as did the leaders of the US Military in Washington. It was the politicians who managed to convince themselves that the Japanese were little yellow slant eyed evil bastards that could only kill Asian people and we could care less if they did.

We killed quite a few brown people ourselves in the Philippines, see the Samar Massacre of 1901 where General Smith told his men to kill everyone over 10 years old. Up to 50,000 died as Samar is a BIG island. General Smith instructed Major Littleton Waller, commanding officer of a battalion of 315 US Marines assigned to bolster his forces in Samar, regarding the conduct of pacification:

I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn; the more you kill and burn, the better it will please me... The interior of Samar must be made a howling wilderness...

— Gen. Jacob H. Smith

Figure 3 Navy corpsman giving water to wounded marine ammo carrier on Peleliu – it was 115F and the Marines used old 50 gallon oil drums for bringing water to the battle, but failed to clean them first so the water was oily. 2,336 killed, 8,450 wounded. The highest casualty rate of any battle in the Pacific.

CHAPTER 17
DUGOUT DOUG
MEDAL OF DISHONOR

The Battle for Luzon in December 1941 and early 1942 occurred during the winter Northeast Monsoon. This is a period when very cold air (-40 C/F is typical) dominates over northwest China, Mongolia, and Siberia; this creates a strong anticyclonic (counter clockwise) wind flow over Asia. The Northeast monsoon is highly stable and caps off any vertical development of clouds in the Luzon area (no rain). Subsidence in this air mass causes temperatures to rise (hot and dry). The El Nino of 1942 enhanced this hot dry air mass, making it even hotter and dryer than normal. Conditions in Luzon from November to April are brutally hot, dry, and dusty. In 1941 it was near or well over 100F everyday with not a cloud in sight, this heat during the day was balanced by frigid cold temperatures at night, as dry has much more diurnal (daily) variation than moist air which is much harder to both heat and cool. Its why dry deserts are hot in the day and cold at night.

The soldiers marching from Bataan to Tarloc Luzon faced baking daytime temperatures all the way there (with cold nights); then the Southwest Monsoon arrived and winds came from the southwest (moist and unstable); the dust was replaced by weeks of rain and mud, this gradually died off and typhoon season began for Luzon. Typhoon data for Luzon for this period is sparse, expect they were hit hard at least 10 times a year.

Sheet metal roofs are common in the area, during typhoons coconuts blown from trees and hitting roofs sound like cannon fire. Other entertaining things in the area of the prisoner of war camps in Tarloc are gazillions of geckos (they sound like

they are telling you “f--- you” that eat mosquitoes and bugs), fire ants, cobra's, bamboo vipers, wild pigs, monkeys, strong earthquake producing fault lines, and Pinatubo volcano (see 1991 eruption) just a few miles away. The soils are fertile over most of Luzon due to its long history of volcanic eruptions from multiple strato-volcanos located on the island, these are tall and produce Plinian type eruptions (see Pliny the Elder -79 ad), these are very destructive eruptions and scary as hell if you are close. Pinatubo in 1991 shot up over 20 miles (32 km), we watched it on weather radar from Cubi Pt NAS, 20 miles away and it produced 3 square kilometers of ash; lots of lahars afterwards. God does seem to hate the PI, along with most everyone else. I don’t the people are very poor, extremely HONEST and LIKEABLE; great company, food, and beer. Lost a quarter to a thief once, in 4 years there.

My second wife's father was a Philippine scout for MacArthur in WWII, after the war most of them were never recognized as part of the American forces and never received any assistance or payments. He was not happy about this, he died dirt poor and unhappy, I paid his funeral expenses. This force was equipped with WWI rifles and was the only armed force that tried to oppose the Japanese invasion. The American Army and Navy largely stayed in Manila and Clark Field about 2 hours away. I visited their family in the Tarloc area in 1990 and it was beautiful (didn't know the prison camps were in Tarloc at the time). It all got covered by a deep layer of ash by the eruption of Pinatubo in 91. Very lush today I expect.

The Battle of the Philippines

We fought the IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY 14th army. It was formed just prior to the invasion of Luzon. It was formed of elements of the 16th and several newly formed army groups from Japan. The 16th were experienced fighters and in stomping on a vanquished population. They were the army group responsible for the Rape of Nanjing where a quarter million civilians died.

The 14th Imperial Japanese Army was operating on a shoestring budget. As was the Army group that hit Singapore. They were nearly out of oil and did not have access to more (when we placed an Embargo on oil to Japan in 1941, we forced their hand and ensured they would expand their empire). Oil from Borneo has a high Sulphur content which made it very corrosive on engines and the boilers of ships. They were designed to burn California and Texas oil and gas, as America was their main energy supplier till mid-1941.

We had 80,000 troops on Luzon and the Brits had 80,000 in Singapore. If we had protected our airfields and aircraft on December 8th and tried to fight a protracted battle (instead of giving up), it is likely that we stood a good chance of winning on the ground.

The loss of 160,000 troops in the South China Sea area was due to a desire to balance the horrendous losses we took at Pearl Harbor and to cause people's attention to move to a new disaster. Thus 160,000 troops and two battleships were headline distractors to Churchill and FDR and no other use. They threw away thousands of lives.

The Japanese Imperial Army – the 16th was a truly barbaric army with no regard for basic human rights. The Japanese were horrified at the idea of surrender and thought poorly of any forces they took prisoner (they saw them as below human). Japan did not sign the Genova Convention which prohibited maltreatment of prisoners. They enjoyed murdering and torturing prisoners after the allied soldiers surrendered around the area. They did not even regard them as POW's, just captives to do with as they wished, of 78,000 taken captive only 54,000 made it to Campas Tarloc. No one even knows how many died. They do know that at least 20,000 Filipinos and 1,547 Americans did.

A favorite tactic for torturing prisoners was to slice their tendons and place them in a burlap bag hanging from a tree. One instance was Lt Annan in Malaysia who after killing over 700 Japanese in a well-placed ambush of the main advance force of the Japanese; was beaten, stabbed, and placed in such a bag. Today he is remembered as a hero and he was. The cowardly Brits mostly sat in their fortress in Singapore, they sent out platoons of Australians, Punjab Indians, and Malaysian troops while they drank tea and acted superior (my apologies if you can prove otherwise).

At noon on 8 December 1941 -- Taiwan-based aircraft pounded the main bases of the American Far East Air Force at Clark Field in Pampanga, Iba Field in Zambales, Nichols Field near Manila, and the headquarters of the United States Asiatic Fleet in the Philippines, at Cavite. Despite 15 hours passing since the attack on Pearl Harbor and announcements of the attack on Pearl Harbor blaring on civilian radio; American planes were caught on the ground (grouped together in straight lines) and destroyed. In

one day, the Japanese gained air superiority over the Philippine Islands. In a couple months this spelled doom for the 80,000 defenders of Bataan who could not survive without air cover.

From 8 to 10 December 1941 -- scattered resistance by Pilipino and American forces failed to stop landings to seize airfields at Bataan Island, Aparri, and Vigan City.

The main landing of Japanese forces occurred on 22 December 1941 at Lingayen Gulf in Pangasinan and Lamon Bay by the 14th Imperial Japanese Army, led by General Masaharu Homma.

Figure 4 MacArthur (center) with his Chief of Staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, in the Headquarters tunnel on Corregidor, Philippines, March 1, 1942.

General MacArthur did not do a darn thing until after the Japanese had destroyed his entire Air Force.

At 0330 local time on December 8, 1941, his Chief of Staff Gen Sutherland learned of the attack on Pearl Harbor and informed MacArthur.

At 0530 local time, Chief of Staff of the United States Army General George Marshall called MacArthur on their secure phone (the infamous A-3 secure phone) and ordered him to execute the existing war plan, Rainbow Five. MacArthur did nothing. When, on three occasions, General Breteron requested permission to attack Japanese bases in Formosa (now called Taiwan), in accordance with prewar intentions, he was refused.

At 12:30 local time, the Japanese pilots of the 11th Air Fleet achieved complete tactical surprise when they attacked Clark Field and the nearby fighter base at Iba Field. They destroyed or disabled 18 of Far East Air Force's 35 B-17s, 53 of its 107 P-40s, three P-35s, and more than 25 other aircraft. Substantial damage was done to the bases, and casualties totaled 80 killed and 150 wounded. What was left of the Far East Air Force was all but destroyed over the next few days.

Prewar defense plans assumed the Japanese could not be prevented from landing on Luzon and called for U.S. and Filipino forces to abandon Manila and retreat with their supplies to the Bataan peninsula. MacArthur cowardly attempted to slow the Japanese advance with an initial defense using only his Filipino forces against the Japanese landings.

However, he reconsidered his confidence in the ability of his Filipino troops when the Japanese landing force made a rapid advance after landing at Lingayen Gulf on December 21, 1941.

He subsequently ordered a retreat to Bataan.

Manila was declared an open city and on December 25 1941 and MacArthur moved his headquarters to the island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay. A series of air raids by the Japanese destroyed all the exposed structures on the island and USAFFE headquarters was moved into the Malinta Tunnel. Later most of the headquarters moved to Bataan, leaving only the nucleus with MacArthur. The troops on Bataan knew that they had been written off but continued to fight. Some blamed Roosevelt and MacArthur for their predicament. A ballad sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" called him "Dugout Doug." However, most clung to the belief that somehow MacArthur "would reach down and pull something out of his hat."

On Christmas eve 1941, when MacArthur moved his headquarters to the fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay, General Marshall was left in charge of the old headquarters at #1 Victoria in downtown Manila, next to the golf course and University. He stayed until 1 January when he brought the rest of the staff to Corregidor.

Conjecture

Between 25 Dec and 1 Jan the President of the Philippines visited the old headquarters. He talked to Marshall. President Quezon was very scared at the progress of the Japanese forces and complained that Manila was being left undefended. General Marshall passed this to General MacArthur who must have replied arrogantly that "he doesn't pay me". Marshall passed this to Quezon.

The President of the Philippines then paid him and the staff members present what almost anyone would consider to be a bribe. Protection money. FDR knew about it. This bought President Quezon of the Philippines a ride on a PT boat when dugout Doug finally had enough and bolted from the Philippines at the end of March.

On January 1, 1942 MacArthur accepted a payment of $500,000 ($8.7 million in 2020 dollars) from President Quezon of the Philippines as payment for his pre-war service. MacArthur's staff members also received payments: $75,000 ($1.2 million today) for Sutherland, $45,000 ($700,000 today) for Richard Marshall, and $20,000 ($300,00 today) for Huff.

It is notable that MacArthur after getting fired by Truman in 1951, became Chairman of the Board for Remington Rand and lived in the Waldorf Astoria Towers for years. Remington Rand later became Univac and produced one of the first computers in 1951, they were acquired by Sperry Corporation in 1955 to form a company then known as Sperry Rand. MacArthur died a rich man.

It is also notable that after Eisenhower became the Supreme commander of the forces in Europe, President Quezon also offered him a bribe (probably to kick MacArthur’s ass). Eisenhower turned it down.

We're the battling bastards of Bataan;
No mama, no papa no Uncle Sam;
No aunts, no uncles, no nephews, no nieces;
No pills, no planes, no artillery pieces;
And nobody gives a damn.

UPI correspondent

MacArthur received orders from Washington to leave the Philippines while he still could, so he went to Australia to run the war from there and received a Medal of Honor for his accomplishments in the Philippines. He left 78,000 starving American troops behind with no hope of reinforcements.

A song, sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," turned up at Bataan:

Dugout Doug MacArthur lies ashaking on the Rock
Safe from all the bombers and from any sudden shock
Dugout Doug is eating of the best food on Bataan
And his troops go starving on.

Dugout Doug's not timid, he's just cautious, not afraid
He's protecting carefully the stars that Franklin made
Four-star generals are rare as good food on Bataan
And his troops go starving on.

Dugout Doug is ready in his Kris Craft for the flee
Over bounding billows and the wildly raging sea
For the Japs are pounding on the gates of Old Bataan
And his troops go starving on...

Rape of Manila, February 3 1945 to March 3 1945

"The Americans who have penetrated into Manila have about 1000 troops, and there are several thousand Filipino soldiers under the Commonwealth Army and the organized guerrillas.

Even women and children have become guerrillas.

All people on the battlefield with the exception of Japanese military personnel, Japanese civilians, and special construction units will be put to death."

— order from Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi

Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi 2 March 1895 – 26 February 1945) was a graduate of the Imperial Japanese Navy Academy in 1915. He was Captain of the battleship KIRISHIMA that was sunk at the Second Naval Battle of Guadalcanal on 15 November 1942. This was the turning point for the Imperial Japanese Navy, afterwards they began to fight more of a defensive war.

Several witnesses of the naval battles near their positions on Guadalcanal wrote outstanding descriptions of the Naval battle:

Robert Leckie, a Marine private on Guadalcanal, described the battle:

The star shells rose, terrible and red. Giant tracers flashed across the night in orange arches. ... the sea seemed a sheet of polished obsidian on which the warships seemed to have been dropped and were immobilized, centered amid concentric circles like shock waves that form around a stone dropped in mud.

Robert Leckie, Private USMC

Ira Wolfert, an American war correspondent, was with the Marines on shore and wrote of the engagement:

> *The action was illuminated in brief, blinding flashes by Jap searchlights which were shot out as soon as they were turned on, by muzzle flashes from big guns, by fantastic streams of tracers, and by huge orange-colored explosions as two Jap destroyers and one of our destroyers blew up... From the beach it resembled a door to hell opening and closing ... over and over.*
>
> *After nearly 40 minutes of brutal, close quarters fighting, the two sides broke contact and ceased fire at 02:26, (this was only the opening salvo of a three night battle).*
>
> Ira Wolfert war correspondent

After getting a battleship shot out from under him in the dark by well over a dozen direct hits from the radar guided 16-inch guns of the USS SOUTH DACOTA, Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi wanted to redeem himself. On 1 November 1944, he was ordered to the Philippines. Iwabuchi was assigned command of the defenses of the city of Manila.

Lt.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita gave Iwabuchi a direct order to withdraw from Manila without combat. However, Iwabuchi repeatedly refused to obey orders. Citing shame at having lost Kirishima, Iwabuchi stated that he could redeem himself only by holding his position to the death.

This refusal to leave the city resulted in the deaths of up to half a million civilians. Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi got his wish and died in battle and was posthumously promoted to 2-star Vice Admiral.

Medal of Honor

General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur

AWARDED FOR ACTIONS

DURING World War II

Division: U.S. Army Forces in the Far East

GENERAL ORDERS:

War Department, General Orders No. 16 (April 1, 1942)

CITATION:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, United States Army, for conspicuous leadership in preparing the Philippine Islands to resist conquest, for gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against invading Japanese forces, and for the heroic conduct of defensive and offensive operations on the Bataan Peninsula. General MacArthur mobilized, trained, and led an army which has received world acclaim for its gallant defense against a tremendous superiority of enemy forces in men and arms. His utter disregard of personal danger under heavy fire and aerial bombardment, his calm judgment in each crisis, inspired his troops, galvanized the spirit of resistance of the Filipino people, and confirmed the faith of the American people in their Armed Forces.

CHAPTER 18
THE SINKING OF HMS PRINCE OF WALES AND HMS REPULSE

If the treachery of Pearl Harbor was the work of demons from hell, what happened on December 10, 1941 to the sailors of the HMS REPULSE and HMS PRINCE OF WALES was clearly the work of the devil himself. It is plain unadulterated evil to knowingly send people to their death for purely political goals.

After reviewing the sinking of the HMS PRINCE OF WALES and HMS REPUILSE on 10 Dec 1941 my final deduction is that Churchill was shocked at the success of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and to balance the loss of ships and men (and to distract Americans from the continuous headlines of the horror of Pearl Harbor), he sent the HMS REPULSE and HMS PRINCE OF WALES (found and surveyed – with lots of underwater pictures in 2007 in 200 feet (61 m) of water) out of Singapore up the east coast of Malay; without any air cover or working radars.

The plan was to go out 100 miles (161 km), let the Japanese attack the unsinkable ships, then sink them in a controlled manner. Like Pearl Harbor the Japanese were a lot better at hitting ships than they ever thought. On the first pass they hit the PRINCE OF WALES at least twice on the port side, one in the middle and another far forward right under anchors that punched a hole clear through the ship.

Another hole on the port side is suspicious, right over the outboard shaft alley. Does not look like a torpedo hit, it is square, more like the blast came from inside. A torpedo does not detonate inside, it goes off against the side of the ship. This explosion occurred on the first pass of the attacking planes, so the

ship had not had a chance to settle into the water as it is centered above the waterline. Torpedoes are not dolphins and do not jump out of the water. The seas in this picture are slight, 2-3 feet at most. Big for a rowboat, not much for a battleship sitting 30 feet (9 m) into the water.

So instead of a slow managed sinking from one hole port side aft, it went down quickly and took many hundreds with it. In addition, both the Admiral and Captain went down with the ship. This stuff only happens in movies. I believe they were so disgusted with their orders and the resulting disaster scene that they went down helping trapped sailors get out.

These are the same sailors that helped sink the BISMARCH, for their loyalty they were sent to their deaths unneedy and paid the ultimate price. They died covering up the lie about the attack on Pearl Harbor. If America lost two Battleships, then by god they would lose a couple too. To help distract from the Pearl Harbor disaster.

The Brits were running out of gas and NEEDED America in the war. Even if they had to sacrifice tens of thousands of British soldiers and sailors, they did. So did we. For a LIE.

The ship was found in 2007 in 200 ft of water, about 105 miles offshore. Fig 1. An awesome in-depth survey was done by American EXPERTs in forensic analysis of shipwrecks in 2008 and revised in 2012.

https://pacificwrecks.com/ships/hms/prince_of_wales/death-of-a-battleship-2012-update.pdf by 3 Americans: William Garzke, Robert Dulin, and Kevin Denlay. My thanks to Craig Challen (expert) underwater diver and super photographer (par excellence). You guys are awesome.

In 2016 a British reporter in Tokyo (MI6 – I think, or a tool) wrote an article about metal dealers going 100 miles offshore and stealing the 4 bronze propellers and shafts off the HMS PRINCE OF WALES . They blew it up to get them they said.

I say that is crap. Not 105 miles offshore and 200 feet deep. I am not sure but the wreak may have been destroyed at that point – at least the aft section. To cover up troubling details of the wreak that do not jive with the official account.

The last paragraph is what prompted me to get a VPN. As it looks like the coverup is continuing, even after 76 years. Now after weeks of research some web sites I have used for research have changed.

Some details are true and verifiable, like the attack by Japanese planes. These were some of the Japanese Navy's best flyers and for over a decade had been trained to a razor-sharp edge by Admiral Yamamoto. Yamamoto was a visionary and had used the Nagato (his flagship battleship) as a target for them on many occasions and real torpedoes were used in training set to run under the Nagato and not to explode. These were the best trained torpedo attack pilots in the world, flying the best planes, using torpedoes that worked very well (ours were crap till 1944).

The American politicians were bigots with little intel on the actual capabilities of the Japanese Navy. Their thinking and words at the time was that the Japanese were all just little funny slant eyed yellow guys with poor vision who had never fought a real war, they were good at killing Chinese but we would murder them in a REAL war. They CAN NOT hit anything.

They were dead wrong.

At 11:41 am on December 10, 1941, an attack commenced by nine bombers off the port side, they were armed with torpedoes fitted with 330 pound warheads. These were set to run at a depth of 4 to 6 meters.

Port side, three holes: One hit far forward that punched all the way through the ship, one just aft of center, and one far aft. The center and forward holes are nice and round, it's the aft hit on #4 shaft alley that looks suspicious, its square and looks like the explosion came from the inside. In addition, the segment of shaft that should be located in this area is missing. Perhaps explosives planted inside blew the shaft out of the ship. Some of the plates on the forward side of this hole are bent in leading me to think this was two explosions, one planted in the inside that blew the #4 screw off and another was a torpedo hit just forward of this hole; with the two combining into a weird shaped hole. A torpedo hit with 330 pounds of tnt going off would definitely set off a charge located in close proximity. A sympathetic explosion.

Starboard (right side looking forward for land lubbers): Foreword hole – this is actually an aerial torpedo hit from the starboard side that blew all the way through the very forward part of the ship. Another hit over #1 shaft alley, this too is a good hit.

Conjecture

I suspect the plan was simple. Military people tend to keep it simple stupid (kiss rule). Prevents stupid mistakes. The Captain and Admiral were ordered to shuttle the ship at least 100 miles offshore the Malay peninsula. An explosive charge was attached to the aft port side, just above the waterline or was placed in #4 shaft alley. In conjunction with simultaneous flooding of voids and tanks in the aft sections of the ship, this was supposed to slowly

sink the ship and allow everyone to escape. The highly accurate Japanese equipped with torpedoes that worked very well, interfered with the timing of the sinking (now minutes instead of hours) and 840 died for it on both the REPLUSE and the PRINCE OF WALES.

The battle for Singapore is full of weird details where it showed the brits were not really trying to kill japs, many different accounts makes it look like it was going to be a planned surrender and turnover to the Japanese.

Some words from various personnel on half ass preparations.

Concerning the broke radar. On the afternoon of December 8, Squadron Leader TC Carter was sent aboard with two RAF technicians to ascertain if the situation could be quickly remedied: he stated. ”I was somewhat irritated when I found that the set had been unserviceable throughout the week that the PRINCE OF WALES had been in Singapore, and it was only now when she was obviously being prepared for sailing that we were called in and asked to do the job at once. We could not. Had we had been called in a couple of days earlier we might have been able to do the job. So it was PRINCE OF WALES sailed with that radar set unserviceable”

No air cover. As evening drew on, all was quiet. The only real issue of note being a signal sent from Singapore by Rear Admiral Palliser to Admiral Philip’s Flagship, indicating air cover would not be available on December 10th, the day Force Z would be under greatest threat of attack from Japanese warplanes known to be in Indo-China. This and other relevant signals are nowadays used as a means of casting doubt on Philip’s decision to

continue the mission. Particularly, as the only planes available for this purpose were of an antiquated design.

The task force sailed without air support. They were seen by a submarine and Yamamoto was notified. He ordered a search and destroy mission; Imperial Japanese Navy aircraft were launched from Cam Ron Bay. He wanted to sink these ships.

Although the British had a close encounter with Japanese heavy surface units, the force failed to find and destroy the main convoy. On turning back towards Singapore, they were attacked in open waters and sunk by long-range torpedo bombers. The commander of Force Z, Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, elected to maintain radio silence and an alert was only sent (by the Repulse) one hour after first Japanese attack.

The fatal attack: The PRINCE OF WALES was steaming at 25 knots when 9 Bettys appeared low on her port bow, in a moment they released their torpedoes. The battleship frantically shifted from 5.25 secondary armament barrage to small arms rapid fire. The noise was deafening, reaching a crescendo as the planes flew within feet of the guard-rails. Men on the upper deck watched in horror as the tracks of incoming torpedoes drew ever closer. Suddenly there was a tremendous explosion, eyewitness accounts recall the forward motion of the ship appeared to be halted by the force of this detonation. Being so severe, some of the crew felt the battleship had been thrown in the air.

So instead of a slow managed sinking from one hole port side aft, it went down quickly and took many hundreds with it. In addition, both the Admiral and Captain went down with the ship. This stuff only happens in movies. I believe they were so disgusted with their orders and the resulting disaster scene they went down

helping trapped sailors get out.

The politicians were bigots with little Intel on the actual capabilities of the Japanese Navy. Their thinking and words at the time was the Japanese were all just little funny slant eyed yellow guys with poor vision who had never fought a real war, they were good at killing Chinese, but we would murder them in a REAL war. They CAN NOT hit anything.

They were dead wrong.

CHAPTER 19
AMERICAS MONEY

My mom and dad were not well off. For instance, I remember as a young child being homeless and living in an old school bus until my dad used his mechanical skills and earned money for a place for us to stay. It was cold when you opened that door. Later I remember my mother getting big packages of free cheese and other stuff from the government.

As a child, I learned to hate bars from my dad spending so much time in them (can still feel the chill of the frigid AC and the smell of old beer yeast), usually surrounded by military or ex-military up at the Air Force radar base on top of the hill. This taught me some things: always check the bars telephone coin return for coins (learned that on my own, bingo!!), dispute resolution (breaking up my parents' fights on Saturday nights when they got drunk, I was 8 years old), drinking, smoking, cursing, patriotism, loyalty, morality, and doing the right thing (even if it hurts like hell).

They taught me right from wrong by example. The old man did this every time someone drove into his (no self-service in those days) gas station on the west end of Albuquerque on old route 66 about halfway up 9 mile (14 km) hill; he would greet them and treat them as brothers; Mexican, black, white, Indian, gay, strange as hell, whatever; did not matter.

A flood on a cold dark night got us in the end, who would think it would flood 2 feet deep (.61 m) on a BIG HILL from thunderstorms miles away. Wasn't even raining. Just like that, his next business was gone (right next door to the old Unser junkyard -- Bobby and Al's dad's place near Coors Blvd on 66). I liked Bobby,

he would give me drinks from their soda machine, Al refused.

I developed a code of sorts out of all. For instance, I will never make money off another man's misfortune. It is not right, will not even take a picture of a man who is suffering, or beyond suffering. Even publishing this book is iffy to my code but feel the need to bring the truth out overcomes it. Nor would I own a bar or liquor store, if you wanted to give me one; I would take it and turn it into a restaurant. Instead of pushing someone down its far better to give someone a hand and I have given away thousands of dollars in my life and now have only a couple thousand in the bank. I do not like a lot of people, but if you need a hand and I can help - done. In my time in the Philippines living out in town I used to buy a cabon of rice a month (123 pounds (56 kg)- a big bag that I did not even want to pick up) and a crap load of little bity fish and I hate fish. My cabinet was never empty, and I fed a lot of poor people. Would do it again in a heartbeat. Really poor, nice, and extremely honest people. Was I a saint? No. An atheist. I did it because it was the right thing to do.

Many or most of the people that run this country never learned this stuff. They place the value of a dollar over the life of a man and could care less about the people who voted them into government They only care about making the people happy that gave them the money to get into office.

Student debt 1.6 trillion 2020	465 banks closed in 2008 crisis
Credit cards 1 trillion 2019	Total amount of fines paid by wall street in 2008 crisis $190,000,000,000 (paid by stockholders – not bankers)
Mortgage debt 16 trillion 2019	1 Number of wall street bankers who went to jail for 2008 crisis related fraud
Americans losing their homes in 2008 crisis - 7.6 million	After the 1980 mortgage crisis over 1000 bankers went to jail
Bankruptcy filling in 2011 – 1.4 million	Bankruptcy filling in 2019 – 773,361

Table 2 no rhyme or reason

Sun Tzu on excessive military spending

With this loss of substance and exhaustion of strength, the homes of the people will be stripped bare, and three-tenths of their income will be dissipated; while government expenses for broken chariots, worn-out horses, breast-plates and helmets, bows and arrows, spears and shields, protective mantles, draught-oxen and heavy wagons, will amount to four-tenths of its total revenue.

Sun Tzu

500 BC

Take a gander at the following table's, they show that all the time the US was spending many hundreds of billions a year (every year since 1946) on their military, the Brits spent a lot less than 100 billion. I kind of wonder WHY?

You have GOT to admire Nixon, in the middle of fighting a war and breaking into the Watergate building – he actually had time to be 1 of only 3 Republicans in the last 80 years to actually balance the books in 69. Clinton was awesome too; a hick from Arkansas who manages money very well (probably Hilary doing the counting – that ex-Walmart board member lady) and he did it with a hostile congress.

Data from https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/

Year	Total revenue intake	Total US Gov Spending	deficit	years without a deficit = 12
1940	$6,500,000,000	$9,500,000,000	-$2,900,000,000	
1941	$8,700,000,000	$13,700,000,000	-$4,900,000,000	
1942	$14,600,000,000	$35,100,000,000	-$20,500,000,000	
1943	$24,000,000,000	$78,600,000,000	-$54,600,000,000	
1944	$43,700,000,000	$91,300,000,000	-$47,600,000,000	
1945	$45,200,000,000	$92,700,000,000	-$47,600,000,000	
1946	$39,300,000,000	$55,200,000,000	-$15,900,000,000	
1947	$38,500,000,000	$34,500,000,000	$4,000,000,000	Truman
1948	$41,600,000,000	$29,800,000,000	$11,800,000,000	Truman
1949	$39,400,000,000	$38,800,000,000	$600,000,000	Truman
1950	$39,400,000,000	$42,600,000,000	-$3,100,000,000	
1951	$51,600,000,000	$45,500,000,000	$6,100,000,000	Truman
1952	$66,200,000,000	$67,700,000,000	-$1,500,000,000	
1953	$69,600,000,000	$76,100,000,000	-$6,500,000,000	
1954	$69,700,000,000	$70,900,000,000	-$1,200,000,000	
1955	$65,500,000,000	$68,400,000,000	-$3,000,000,000	
1956	$74,600,000,000	$70,600,000,000	$3,900,000,000	Eisenhower
1957	$80,000,000,000	$76,600,000,000	$3,400,000,000	Eisenhower
1958	$79,600,000,000	$82,400,000,000	-$2,800,000,000	
1959	$79,200,000,000	$92,100,000,000	-$12,800,000,000	
1960	$92,500,000,000	$92,200,000,000	$300,000,000	Eisenhower
1961	$94,400,000,000	$97,700,000,000	-$3,300,000,000	
1962	$99,700,000,000	$106,800,000,000	-$7,100,000,000	
1963	$106,600,000,000	$111,300,000,000	-$4,800,000,000	
1964	$112,600,000,000	$118,500,000,000	-$5,900,000,000	
1965	$116,800,000,000	$118,200,000,000	-$1,400,000,000	
1966	$130,800,000,000	$134,500,000,000	-$3,700,000,000	
1967	$148,800,000,000	$157,500,000,000	-$8,600,000,000	

Year	Total revenue intake	Total US Gov Spending	deficit	years without a deficit = 12
1968	$153,000,000,000	$178,100,000,000	-$25,200,000,000	
1969	$186,900,000,000	$183,600,000,000	$3,200,000,000	Nixon
1970	$192,800,000,000	$195,600,000,000	-$2,800,000,000	
1971	$187,100,000,000	$210,200,000,000	-$23,000,000,000	
1972	$207,300,000,000	$230,700,000,000	-$23,400,000,000	
1973	$230,800,000,000	$245,700,000,000	-$14,900,000,000	
1974	$263,200,000,000	$269,400,000,000	-$6,100,000,000	
1975	$279,100,000,000	$332,300,000,000	-$53,200,000,000	
1976	$298,100,000,000	$371,800,000,000	-$73,700,000,000	
1977	$355,600,000,000	$409,200,000,000	-$53,700,000,000	
1978	$399,600,000,000	$458,700,000,000	-$59,200,000,000	
1979	$463,300,000,000	$504,000,000,000	-$40,700,000,000	
1980	$517,100,000,000	$590,900,000,000	-$73,800,000,000	
1981	$599,300,000,000	$678,200,000,000	-$79,000,000,000	
1982	$617,800,000,000	$745,700,000,000	-$128,000,000,000	
1983	$600,600,000,000	$808,400,000,000	-$207,800,000,000	
1984	$666,400,000,000	$851,800,000,000	-$185,400,000,000	
1985	$734,000,000,000	$946,300,000,000	-$212,300,000,000	
1986	$769,200,000,000	$990,400,000,000	-$221,200,000,000	
1987	$854,300,000,000	$1,004,000,000,000	-$149,700,000,000	
1988	$909,200,000,000	$1,064,400,000,000	-$155,200,000,000	
1989	$991,100,000,000	$1,143,700,000,000	-$152,600,000,000	
1990	$1,032,000,000,000	$1,253,000,000,000	-$221,000,000,000	
1991	$1,055,000,000,000	$1,324,200,000,000	-$269,200,000,000	
1992	$1,091,200,000,000	$1,381,500,000,000	-$290,300,000,000	
1993	$1,154,300,000,000	$1,409,400,000,000	-$255,100,000,000	
1994	$1,258,600,000,000	$1,461,800,000,000	-$203,200,000,000	
1995	$1,351,800,000,000	$1,515,700,000,000	-$164,000,000,000	
1996	$1,453,100,000,00	$1,560,500,000,000	-$107,400,000,000	

Year	Total revenue intake	Total US Gov Spending	deficit	years without a deficit = 12
	0			
1997	$1,579,200,000,000	$1,601,100,000,000	-$21,900,000,000	
1998	$1,721,700,000,000	$1,652,500,000,000	$69,300,000,000	Clinton
1999	$1,827,500,000,000	$1,701,800,000,000	$125,600,000,000	Clinton
2000	$2,025,200,000,000	$1,789,000,000,000	$236,200,000,000	Clinton
2001	$1,991,100,000,000	$1,862,800,000,000	$128,200,000,000	Clinton
2002	$1,853,100,000,000	$2,010,900,000,000	-$157,800,000,000	
2003	$1,782,300,000,000	$2,159,900,000,000	-$377,600,000,000	
2004	$1,880,100,000,000	$2,292,800,000,000	-$412,700,000,000	
2005	$2,153,600,000,000	$2,472,000,000,000	-$318,300,000,000	
2006	$2,406,900,000,000	$2,655,000,000,000	-$248,200,000,000	
2007	$2,568,000,000,000	$2,728,700,000,000	-$160,700,000,000	
2008	$2,524,000,000,000	$2,982,500,000,000	-$458,600,000,000	
2009	$2,105,000,000,000	$3,517,700,000,000	-$1,412,700,000,000	
2010	$2,162,700,000,000	$3,457,100,000,000	-$1,294,400,000,000	
2011	$2,303,500,000,000	$3,603,100,000,000	-$1,299,600,000,000	
2012	$2,450,000,000,000	$3,526,600,000,000	-$1,076,600,000,000	
2013	$2,775,100,000,000	$3,454,900,000,000	-$679,800,000,000	
2014	$3,021,500,000,000	$3,506,300,000,000	-$484,800,000,000	
2015	$3,249,900,000,000	$3,691,800,000,000	-$442,000,000,000	
2016	$3,268,000,000,000	$3,852,600,000,000	-$584,700,000,000	
2017	$3,316,200,000,000	$3,981,600,000,000	-$665,400,000,000	

Year	Total revenue intake	Total US Gov Spending	deficit	years without a deficit = 12
2018	$3,329,900,000,000	$4,109,000,000,000	-$779,100,000,000	
2019	$3,464,200,000,000	$4,448,300,000,000	-$984,200,000,000	
totals 1946 - 2020	$76,366,900,000,000	$91,165,100,000,000	$14,799,200,000,000	

Yeah, they took in 76 Trillion in revenue, was not enough for the greedy bastards; they still managed to go 15 trillion in debt.

We NEED different politicians.

The United States Military Budget during administrations from Eisenhower to Trump

Avg Yearly Military Budget during presidency in 2015 dollars	How much did military budget change in 2015 dollars From start to finish of their presidency	President
$369,198,625,000	-58,572,000,000 Saved money	Eisenhower
$407,667,000,000	26,063,000,000	JFK
$445,171,750,000	130,903,000,000	Johnson
$500,555,250,000	-97,469,000,000 Saved money	Nixon
$415,040,000,000	-49,060,000,000 Saved money	Ford
$392,453,000,000	9,99,000,000	Carter
$522,350,250,000	201,445,000,000	Reagan
$553,003,750,000	112,889,000,000	Bush sr
$439,359,250,000	-88,995,000,000 Saved money	Clinton
$511,581,281,250	236,887,000,000	Bush jr
$686,904,375,000	-40,664,000,000 Saved Money	Obama
$667,483,000,000	132,000,000,000	Trump to 2019

Last 20 years total military budget 2015 dollars	Total spent since 1946 on military budget 2015 dollars	Cost for the entire Apollo Program in 2015 dollars
$13,586,989,250,000	$36,287,852,000,000	$152,000,000,000

If you look at the total of the last 20 years of military budget - $13,586,989,250,000

That's over 13 TRILLION – that's **89 times** what we spent on the ENTIRE APOLLO PROGRAM

If you look at the total since 1946 of the military budget - $36,287,852,000,000

That's 36 TRILLION – that's **238 times** what we spent on the TOTAL APOLLO PROGRAM

In gold toilet terms,

something we can all relate too

Today gold cost about $2,000 an ounce

A gold toilet weighs approximately 704 pounds (11,264 ounces)

A porcelain toilet weighs 88 pounds,

(gold is 19.3 g/cc in density, porcelain is 2.4 g/cc in density)

gold is 8.03 times the density of porcelain

A gold toilet weighs 8.03 times 704 pounds

What we spent since 1946 on our beloved military is $36,287,852,000,000 - In 2015 dollars

That would buy you **1,610,789** working gold toilets in today's dollars

yeah, over 1.6 million gold toilets that weight over 1,133,995,375 pounds

You are going to need 28,350 fully loaded semi-trucks (40,000 pounds of gold each)

To carry them toilets

I am sorry,

I was drunk as a sailor a few times, and I NEVER spent money like that

But I am not a politician

Do you wonder that I say Professional politicians are a waste of **good oxygen**?

Where do you think a lot of this money ended up?

In the hands of working men and women? (I think not)

I expect that the true profit for companies working for the government (even their expenses are deductible expenses – but no free drinks or food) is from 25% to 66%, Let's say 45%

(almost as much as an oil company and they pump money out of the ground)

That means the US Gov likely pissed away tens of trillions of dollars - needlessly

I am not even counting the 3.5 trillion we spent in WWII

I believe the KGD used to have a saying about this

(note – ask Putin, he used to head it)

Anyone can steal money,

but If you want to steal big money

go to Wall Street

but If you want to steal EVERYONE's money

Go to Washington DC

The difference the United States and Great Britain spent on military

1950 to 2015

Fy Year	Amount Great Britain Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Amount United States Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Difference in percent
1950	$30,315,000,000	$140,947,000,000	465%
1951	$35,694,000,000	$301,573,000,000	845%
1952	$45,660,000,000	$424,813,000,000	930%
1953	$50,729,000,000	$437,381,000,000	862%
1954	$48,161,000,000	$377,379,000,000	784%
1955	$45,856,000,000	$357,223,000,000	779%
1956	$45,008,000,000	$361,897,000,000	804%
1957	$43,461,000,000	$372,223,000,000	856%
1958	$42,322,000,000	$370,015,000,000	874%
1959	$42,108,000,000	$372,607,000,000	885%
1960	$42,979,000,000	$363,436,000,000	846%
1961	$42,937,000,000	$378,809,000,000	882%
1962	$43,488,000,000	$410,462,000,000	944%
1963	$44,231,000,000	$404,872,000,000	915%
1964	$45,429,000,000	$391,374,000,000	862%
1965	$45,565,000,000	$389,566,000,000	855%
1966	$45,322,000,000	$463,972,000,000	1024%
1967	$46,480,000,000	$535,775,000,000	1153%
1968	$45,818,000,000	$550,097,000,000	1201%
1969	$43,298,000,000	$526,437,000,000	1216%
1970	$44,599,000,000	$487,381,000,000	1093%
1971	$44,499,000,000	$438,306,000,000	985%
1972	$47,333,000,000	$440,019,000,000	930%
1973	$47,490,000,000	$418,088,000,000	880%
1974	$47,503,000,000	$412,807,000,000	869%
1975	$49,907,000,000	$389,246,000,000	780%

Fy Year	Amount Great Britain Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Amount United States Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Difference in percent
1976	$49,176,000,000	$379,008,000,000	771%
1977	$47,030,000,000	$394,684,000,000	839%
1978	$48,525,000,000	$396,878,000,000	818%
1979	$50,041,000,000	$399,242,000,000	798%
1980	$53,361,000,000	$397,495,000,000	745%
1981	$52,269,000,000	$442,974,000,000	847%
1982	$56,986,000,000	$524,695,000,000	921%
1983	$59,521,000,000	$508,363,000,000	854%
1984	$62,473,000,000	$528,005,000,000	845%
1985	$63,060,000,000	$568,676,000,000	902%
1986	$62,281,000,000	$607,907,000,000	976%
1987	$61,602,000,000	$600,687,000,000	975%
1988	$59,419,000,000	$587,426,000,000	989%
1989	$59,943,000,000	$581,392,000,000	970%
1990	$60,028,000,000	$555,399,000,000	925%
1991	$60,721,000,000	$487,798,000,000	803%
1992	$56,716,000,000	$515,431,000,000	909%
1993	$54,125,000,000	$488,342,000,000	902%
1994	$52,636,000,000	$460,617,000,000	875%
1995	$49,369,000,000	$433,733,000,000	879%
1996	$49,074,000,000	$410,141,000,000	836%
1997	$47,528,000,000	$408,020,000,000	858%
1998	$47,792,000,000	$398,803,000,000	834%
1999	$47,733,000,000	$399,787,000,000	838%
2000	$48,981,000,000	$415,259,000,000	848%
2001	$50,964,000,000	$418,631,000,000	821%
2002	$54,265,000,000	$470,042,000,000	866%
2003	$58,167,000,000	$534,984,000,000	920%
2004	$58,846,000,000	$583,090,000,000	991%
2005	$59,337,000,000	$610,898,000,000	1030%

Fy Year	Amount Great Britain Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Amount United States Spent on Military in 2015 Dollars	Difference in percent
2006	$59,720,000,000	$620,387,000,000	1039%
2007	$61,610,000,000	$636,674,000,000	1033%
2008	$64,360,000,000	$683,776,000,000	1062%
2009	$65,610,000,000	$738,621,000,000	1126%
2010	$64,230,000,000	$758,890,000,000	1182%
2011	$61,518,000,000	$749,533,000,000	1218%
2012	$58,896,000,000	$706,918,000,000	1200%
2013	$56,408,000,000	$650,851,000,000	1154%
2014	$54,938,000,000	$610,636,000,000	1112%
2015	$53,862,000,000	$596,010,000,000	1107%
2016	$54,217,000,000	$606,233,000,000	1118%
totals	$3,453,530,000,000	$32,383,641,000,000	938%

I was almost 2 when President Eisenhower gave his farewell address. This is a couple of the high points after it went through 21 drafts:

> *"As we peer into society's future, we – you and I, and our government – must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering for our own ease and convenience the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow"*

> *"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together"*

President Of these United States

Dwight D Eisenhower

January 17, 1961 on national television

Eisenhower was a pioneer in many areas like the civil rights act of 1957 which was “An act to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States”. He also kickstarted both NASA and DARPA, both home to some of the smartest people on planet earth. My thanks.

He was also one of the last Republican’s to actually care about the budget, balancing the national budget 3 out of his last four years. The only other Republican to do so was Nixon, in 1969.

I am also very highly indebted to President Nixon for closing the door on Vietnam – my Class of 1975 was pretty much next in line to go. A great President who had issues trusting people (do not we all).

CHAPTER 20
NOTES AND DRIBBLE

EXHIBIT NO. 12 (HART INQUIRY)
PRIORITY-$ECRET

26 November 1941. 270038.
From: CNO
To: CINCPAC.
In order to keep the planes of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing available for expeditionary use OPNAV has requested and Army has agreed to station twenty five Army pursuit planes at Midway and a similar number at Wake provided you consider this feasible and desirable X

It will be necessary for you to transport these planes and ground crews from Oahu to these stations on an aircraft carrier X

Planes will be flown off at destination and ground personnel landed in boats essential spare parts tools and ammunition will be taken in the carrier or on later trips of Regular Navy supply vessels X

Army understands these forces must be quartered in tents X

Navy must be responsible for supplying water and subsistence and transporting other Army supplies X

Stationing these planes must not be allowed to interfere with planned movements of Army bombers to Philippines X

Additional parking areas should be laid promptly if necessary X

Can Navy bombs now at outlying positions be carried by Army bombers which may fly to those positions for supporting Navy operations X

Confer with commanding general and advise as soon as practicable X.

Copy to: War Plans Division, U. S. Army.

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Confer with commanding general and advise as soon as practicable X.

Copy to: War Plans Division, U. S. Army.

EXHIBIT NO. 13 (HART INQUIRY)

ROUTINE-$ECRET

26 November 1941.
From: CNO
To: CINCPAC.
270040.

Army has offered to make available some units of Infantry for reenforcing defense battalions now on station if you consider this desirable X

Army also proposes to prepare in Hawaiian garrison troops for advance bases which you may occupy but is unable, at this time to provide any antiaircraft units X

Take this into consideration in your plans and advise when practicable number of troops desired and recommend armament X.

Copy to: War Plans Division, U. S. Army.

(PROCEEDINGS OF THE HART INQUIRY)

EXHIBIT NO. 8 (HART INQUIRY)
TOP $ECRET

November 27, 1941.
From: CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.
Action: CINCAF, CINCPAC.
Info: CINCLANT, SPENAVO.
272337.
This dispatch is to be considered a war warning X

Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an

Page 488

aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days X

The number and equipment of Japanese troops and the organization of naval task forces indicates an amphibious expedition against either the Philippines Thai or Kra Peninsula or possibly Borneo X

Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in WPL46 X

Inform District and Army authorities X

A similar warning is being sent by War Department X

Spenavo inform British X

Continental districts Guam Samoa directed take appropriate measures against sabotage.

(PROCEEDINGS OF THE HART INQUIRY)

From: Honolulu

To: Tokyo
November 28, 1941
J-19
#238

Military report:

(1) There are eight "B-17" planes at Midway and the altitude range of their anti-aircraft guns is (5,000 feet ?).

(2) Our observations at the Sand Island maneuvers are:-number of shots-12; interval of flight-13 seconds; interval between shots-2 minutes; direct hits-none.

(3) 12,000 men (mostly marines) are expected to reinforce the troops in Honolulu during December or January.

(4) There has usually been one cruiser in the waters about (15,000 feet?) south of Pearl Harbor and one or two destroyers at the entrance to the harbor.

ARMY 25928 JD-7212 Trans. 12-8-41 (7)

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

EXHIBIT NO. 9 (HART INQUIRY)

TOP ECRET

November 28, 1941. 290110.

From: CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.
Action: COM PNNCP COM PSNCF.
Info: CINCPAC COM PNCF.

Refer to my 272338 X Army has sent following to commander Western Defense Command Quote negotiations with Japan appear to be terminated to all practical purposes with only the barest possibilities that the Japanese Government might come back and offer to continue X

Japanese future action unpredictable but hostile action possible at any moment X If hostilities cannot repeat not be avoided the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act X This policy should not repeat not be construed as restricting you to a course of action that might jeopardize your defense X

Prior to hostile Japanese action you are directed to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary but these measures should be carried out so as not repeat not to alarm civil population or disclose intent X

Report measures taken X A separate message is being sent to G Two Ninth Corps Area re subversive activities in United States X Should hostilities occur you will carry out the tasks assigned in Rainbow Five so far as they pertain to Japan X Limit dissemination of this highly $ecret information to minimum essential officers X

unquote XX WPL52 is not applicable to Pacific area and will not be placed in effect in that area except as now in force in Southeast Pacific sub area and Panama Naval Coastal Frontier X

Undertake no offensive action until Japan has committed an overt act X Be prepared to carry out tasks assigned in WPL46 so far as they apply to Japan in case hostilities occur.

(PROCEEDINGS OF THE HART INQUIRY)

TOP $ECRET

NOV. 28, 1941. 280627.
From: CINCPAC.
To: OPNAV.
Action: 12.
Reference urdis 270040 and 270038,

Wright now at Wake to discharge ground crews and material to operate one squadron of Marine planes. It proceeds afterwards to Midway to land similar items.

Arrangements have already been made to send each of those places essential ground material for temporary operation of 12 B-17 Army bombers, to leave Pearl about Dec. 1st, but at present only 6 such planes of the 12 on Oahu are in operating condition.

An acute shortage of Army bombs precludes any shipments to outlying bases but Navy bombs are now available there. These may be used by the Army with minor alterations.

Usefulness of Army pursuit planes for insular defense is radically limited by their doubtful capability of operating over 20 miles offshore. Their use is possible but inability to land on carrier freezes them to island were landed, and flexibility dispositions is thereby curtailed.

Additional anti-aircraft guns needed this area for Army & Marine defense battalions. Consider use of Army troop reinforcements for outlying bases inadvisable as long as Marines are available but plans are being made for such use of Army troops.

All outlying forces must be exclusively under Navy command, 12 Marine fighters leave Nov. 28 in carrier for Wake. Expect send other Marine planes to Midway later.

On Dec. 1st sending 12 patrol planes to Wake from Midway, and replacing those at Midway from Pearl. The feasibility and advisability of relieving Marine planes with Army pursuits will be investigated more thoroughly.

(PROCEEDINGS OF THE HART INQUIRY)

From: Honolulu (Kita)
To: Tokyo
1 December 1941
(J19)
#241 (In 2 parts, complete)Re your #119*.

Report on ship maneuvers in Pearl Harbor:

1. The place where practice maneuvers are held is about 500 nautical miles southeast of here.

Direction based on:

(1) That direction taken when the ships start out is usually southeast by south and ships disappear beyond the horizon in that direction.

(2) Have never seen the fleet go westward or head for the "KAIUI" straits northwards.

(3) The west sea of the Hawaiian Islands has many reefs and islands and is not suitable as a ocean maneuver practice sea.

(4) Direction of practice will avoid all merchant ship routes and official travel routes.

Distance based on:

(1) Fuel is plenty full and long-distance high speed is possible.

(2) Guns can not be heard here.

(3) In one week's time, (actually the maneuvers mentioned in my message #231** were for the duration of four full days of 144 hours), a round trip to a distance of 864 nautical miles could be reached (if speed is 12 knots), or 1152 nautical miles (if speed is 16 knots), or 1440 nautical miles (if speed is 20 miles) is possible, however, figuring on 50% of the time being used for maneuver technicalities, a guess that the

point at which the maneuvers are held would be a point of about 500 miles from Pearl Harbor.

2. The usual schedule for departure and return of the battleships is: leaving on Tuesday and returning on Friday, or leaving on Friday and returning on Saturday of the following week. All ships stay in port about a period of one week.

JD-1:7294 26053 (Y) Navy Trans. 12-10-41 (2)

*JD-1:7158
*Available dated 23 November.

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

From: Washington
To: Panama
1 December 1941
(J 19)
#040

Report passage through the Canal of the U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON, WASP.

JD-1: 7318 26084 (G) Navy Trans. 12-10-41 (X)

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

From: Honolulu (Kita)
To: Tokyo
3 December 1941
(PA-K2)
#248

Ship report.

December 3rd. Wyoming and 2 seaplane tenders left port. No other movements.

JD-1:7310 (Y) Navy Trans. 12-10-41 (2)

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

From: Honolulu (Kita)
To: Tokyo
December 4, 1941
PA-K2
#249

On the afternoon of the 3rd one British gunboat entered Honolulu harbor. She left port early on the morning of the 4th. She was roughly of the 1,100 ton class. She had but one funnel and carried one 4 inch gun fore and aft. - - - - - - - - - -.

Furthermore, immediately after the vessel entered port a sailor took some mail to the British Consular Office and received some mail in return.

ARMY 26161 (Japanese) Trans. 12/12/41 (2)

(EXHIBITS OF JOINT COMMITTEE , EXHIBIT NO. 2 JAPANESE MESSAGES CONCERNING MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS, SHIP MOVEMENTS, ETC.)

http://chris-intel-corner.blogspot.com/2012/02/intercepted-conversations-bell-labs-3.html

Intercepted conversations - Bell Labs A-3 Speech scrambler and German codebreakers

https://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sigsaly-story/

The first secure phone after the A-3 Speech scrambler

https://media.defense.gov/2010/Sep/17/2001329818/-1/-1/0/AFD-100917-040.pdf

7 December 1941 – the air force story

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

I am an American

my name is Mickey and I am a patriot

may the Stars and Stripes always fly

and our people be free